The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4427. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Roll List of the Members of the House Completed.

None of the Southern Delegations Included in the List.

The Republican Candidate for the Speakership.

No Opposition Among the Republicans to Mr. Colfax.

Action of the Republican Caucus Last Evening.

Resolution Passed to Refer the Credentials of Southern Members to a Joint Committee.

Action of the Ohio Republican Caucus.

Speech of Mr. Colfax in Reply to a Pennsylvania Delegation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 2.

THE APPROACHING OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The members of the two Houses are now nearly all on the ground, large numbers having arrived to-day. Pennsylvania-avenue, the capitol, and the halls of the hotels assume their wonted appearance of Winter activity. A large number of visitors have also arrived to be present at the opening. Members of the lobby are not wanting, prominent among whom are the New-York Air-line Railroad advocates and their opponents.

THE ROLL COMPLETE.

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has completed the roll-list of the members.

He has excluded therefrom the names of the Representatives elect from all of the States heretofore declared in insurrection.

The number of Representatives on the roll-list is about one hundred and eighty-four.

THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

There is much unanimity of feeling among the Union members as to the propriety of excluding the applicants for seats from States that have been in rebellion. Not even Tennessee, nor the partially recognized Government of Virginia, have been entered upon the roll. It is probable, however, that early occasion will be taken, very likely on Monday, to add by votes of the House the names of the Tennessee members. The credentials of several Southern members were received by the clerk of the House to-day, among them one member from North Carolina, Mr. Stubbs, whose credentials are signed by Gov. Holden, and Messrs. Peyton and Harrison, of Mississippi, whose credentials are signed by the Secretary of that State. Harrison was a member of the first rebel Provisional Congress.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS ELECT CLAIMING SEATS.

Messrs. Harrison and Peyton, from Alabama, and Messrs. Stubbs and Turner, from North Carolina, are here with their certificates, claiming seats.

ACTION OF THE UNION CAUCUS.

The action of the Union caucus to-night was perfectly harmonious, and the nominations every way worthy of those who made them. The passage of the resolution looking to the reference of the whole matter of the applications from States in rebellion for membership to a joint committee of fifteen, is indicative that the matter will be promptly and speedily disposed of.

SPEECH BY MR. COLFAX IN REPLY TO AN ADDRESS.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Union State Committee, in company with about twenty members of it, called upon Hon. Schuyler Colfax to-night, and presented the resolutions which had been unanimously adopted by the committee, approving the sentiments enunciated in his speech delivered in Washington two weeks ago. Mr. Cessna, in the course of his remarks, said they had watched the course of Mr. Colfax in Congress with a great deal of interest and confidence, and expressed their gratification that, indorsed by his fellow-members, he was destined again to fill the Speaker's chair, the duties of which he had discharged with so much efficiency and popularity.

Mr. Colfax, in reply, said that the regard and confidence of his own constituents were always highly prized and appreciated by him, but when the representatives of the Union party of a great State, like that of Pennsylvania, tendered such hearty manifestations of their approval, there was additional cause of gratitude and thankfulness. In 1864, at the time the soil of the republic was shaken by the tread of contending armies, and the defenders of the cause of the Union encountered all the prejudices growing out of taxation, accumulating debt and the draft, it thrilled the hearts of loyal men when the great State of Pennsylvania gave her electoral votes for the distinguished patriots, Lincoln and Johnson; and again this Fall, when Pennsylvania, with the adjoining States of New-Jersey and New-York, reaffirmed so decisively their attachment to that great cause, it gave renewed hope to all those that had been faithful to the Union in its peril.

Mr. Colfax said, in conclusion, that the soldiers of the republic had done their share in the great work of putting down the rebellion and the spirit which animated it, and it now remained for the Senators and Representatives of the people by wise statesmanship and fidelity to the Union and to the principles of liberty and humanity, to complete the work now intrusted to their hands. He rejoiced that every indication gave promise that they would stand shoulder to shoulder, unitedly and inflexibly, in the path of duty.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans to the number of one hundred and twenty-four, met in caucus to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives. No members were present from any of the late insurrectionary States. Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Maine, was appointed Chairman, and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, Secretary.

On motion a committee of seven was appointed, consisting of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Raymond, of New-York; Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio; Mr. Washburne, of Illinois; Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin; Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Blair, of Maine, who reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise; and until such report shall have been made and finally acted on by Congress, no member shall be received into either House from any of the so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to the Representatives of said States shall be referred to said committee without debate.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and will be offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Chairman of the special committee who prepared it.

The caucus decided to refer the contested case of Koontz and Colfroth, of Pennsylvania, to the Committee on Contested Elections, when appointed, to report on the subject. The returns of each were considered irregular by the Governor of the State.

The Caucus then proceeded to the selection of candidates for officers of the House, when Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was adopted for the Speakership by acclamation, and Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk of the House.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway was also renominated unanimously, Col. Ingraham having withdrawn as a candidate.

The vote for doorkeeper Goodenow, of New-York, was sixty-six, and for Hawkins Taylor, of Kansas, fifty-eight. Mr. Goodenow having received the highest number of votes, his nomination was made unanimous.

Col. Given, of Ohio, was selected as a candidate for Postmaster, in the place of the present incumbent, Mr. King. With this exception, all the officers of the former House of Representatives have been renominated.

As soon as the nominations were completed, the caucus adjourned.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Ohio Republican caucus met last night and was attended by sixteen Representatives. The absent Representatives were duly represented.

The most significant action of the caucus was the unanimous passage of a resolution, offered by Gen. Garfield, pledging their vote solid against the admission of any representative from any State lately in rebellion, prior to the organization of Congress or after it, until the credentials of such representatives have been referred to the regular committee, and the whole matter investigated and discussed.

The caucus also decided to go in a body for Mr. Colfax for Speaker, for Mr. McPherson for Clerk, to follow the lead of the New-England States in the vote for Sergeant-at-Arms, to support Hawkins Taylor for Doorkeeper, and vote for Col. Gwin of Ohio for Paymaster.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Members of Congress, to the number of about twenty-five or thirty, held a caucus to-night in the room of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Hon. Mr. Winfield presided, and Hon. Samuel J. Randall was chosen Secretary.

They had an interchange of views, and decided to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to nominate candidates in opposition to those of the Republicans.

THE MEMBER FROM ARIZONA.

Hon. Charles D. Poston, who last Congress represented Arizona, is here, distributing among Congressmen an address to the people of the Territory, in which he states that a perfidious plot was hatched by Gov. Goodwin to defeat him and elect himself at the time he (Col. Poston) was hard at work in Washington soliciting more troops for the territory, and getting mail service restored to its southern section. Col. Poston says it remains to be seen whether, under the circumstances stated, the Governor of a remote territory can cross the Congressional threshold with a certificate signed by his own name, founded upon fraudulent votes, and registered by his own judges and clerks, and counted by himself.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

We inadvertently put down the politics of S. H. Boyd, of Missouri, who contests the seat of Capt. Kelso, as Democratic. That is not his faith. His school is true Union.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Among the arrivals to-day are Senators Sumner, Howe and Saulsbury, and Representatives Peckham, Blaine and Pike, of Maine; Rollins and Marston, of New-Hampshire; Baxter and Woodbridge, of Vermont; Alley, Dawes, Baldwin, Boutwell, Rice, Ames, Eliot and Washburne, of Massachusetts; Jencks and Dixon, Rhode Island; A. H. Latlin, D. Morris, Hart, Roswell, T. T. Davis, C. H. Winfield and W. A. Darling, New-York; George F. Miller, Judge Mercur, Judge Kelley, Leonard Myers, B. M. Boyer and A. J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania; J. L. Thomas, of Maryland; Messrs. Stilwell and Farquhar, of Indiana; Beaman and Trowbridge, of Michigan; Wentworth, of Illinois; Paine, Cobb and Sloan, of Wisconsin, and Donnelly, of Minnesota. Among other arrivals to-day are S. S. Hayes, Esq., one of the Commissioners to revise the Internal Revenue Act, and Hon. C. M. Depew, of New-York.

CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

There were a large number of newly-arrived Congressmen at the White House to-day, for the purpose of paying their respects to the President.

PARDONED.

About fifty Alabamians were pardoned to-day by special order of the President. All belonged to the $20,000 class.

IMPORTANT CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

This morning the Supreme Court of this district had before it the petition for a writ of mandamus brought by James and Richard Porter against Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. The facts, which have before been stated, are in brief as follows: The petitioners aver that on the 10th of May, 1864, a judgment was entered upon a claim in their name for $10,000 for 330 head of cattle and 15 horses and mules, impressed in the United States service in the Fall of 1857, by Col. A. S. Johnston, in command of the Utah expedition, of which sum only $750 has been paid. The certificate of judgment was presented to Secretary Chase, who refused to order its payment, and also to his successor, Secretary McCulloch.

The case was ably argued by Mr. Peck, of the firm of Hughes, Denver & Peck, for the petitioners, but before the conclusion of the argument the court adjourned until Monday next to allow the attorney to amend the petition in an important respect.

After the conclusion of Mr. Peck's argument the case will be argued by Hon. Charles Eames, for the defendant.

The principle involved is very important, as affecting the policy of the government with respect to the payment of public creditors, and will decide whether the Secretary of the Treasury can be compelled, by a writ of mandamus, to pay money out of the Treasury to public creditors after awards shall have been made in their favor. Should the decision of the court be adverse to the petitioners, the case will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication.

SUFFERING IN ALABAMA.

Official information received here represents that there will be great suffering in Alabama during the present Winter, owing to the small corn and grain crops, the result of the want of necessary labor, and the severe drouth which prevailed over most of the productive lands of the State. It is estimated that there are no less than two hundred thousand persons, both black and white, who must be furnished with food until they can raise it for themselves. The Freedmen's Bureau, however, is, under instructions from the Secretary of War, taking the necessary steps to relieve these people as far as possible at an early day.

PAYMASTERS MUSTERED OUT.

The War Department has just directed the muster-out of thirty-three additional Paymasters, to date from Dec. 1.

OUR PACIFIC FLEET.

The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from St. Thomas, announcing the arrival at that port of the fleet, on its way to the Pacific Coast. The iron-clad *Monadnock* behaved splendidly in the roughest weather, displaying sailing qualities superior to the other vessels of the squadron.

MISREPRESENTATIONS CONCERNING DESTITUTE FREEDMEN.

Gen. Howard has received information that parties traveling through the Northern States are appealing to the benevolent for the destitute freedmen in this district, whom they represent to number some 20,000 or more. These statements are utterly false. The whole number of destitute freedmen being less than 300.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic from Aspinwall.

SUCCESS OF THE REBELLION IN PERU.

The Spanish Blockade of Chili Restricted to Six Ports.

Terrific Gale Along the Caribbean Sea Coast.

SEVERAL ISLANDS ENTIRELY SUBMERGED

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Aspinwall, Nov. 24, arrived here yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	$30,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$69,720
H. Cohn & Co.	36,500	Lees & Waller	130,500
M. Neill & Co.	60,001	J. Allard	41,074
Order	10,910	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	17,500
Wm. Watson & Co.	34,979	Panama Railroad Co.	26,416
Eugene Kelly & Co.	266,843	Reacsh & Somerlink	700
A. Belmont & Co.	73,254		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	74,484	Total	883,486

FROM ASPINWALL.

Flint & Hall	$1,100	J. F. Joy	940
Hoadley, Eno & Co.	1,000	Ribon & Mundy	150
Wells, Fargo & Co.	7,917		
J. C. Vester	1,800		$11,907
Total			$895,393

SOUTH AMERICA.

Pezet Overthrown in Peru—Hard Fighting in Lima—The War Between Chili and Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1865.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Nov. 2. Admiral Pareja seems to have either relented a little in the punishment he promised to Chili, or is waiting till he increases somewhat his means of offence. The British steam packets between Panama and Valparaiso are now allowed to land mails and passengers at Valparaiso, instead of being obliged, as heretofore, to leave them at Cobija, in Bolivia. I wrote you in my last that Pareja had hinted to the British Chargé the probability that he would be obliged to bombard Valparaiso, and that the Chargé had replied that he could not conceive how he could properly do so, as the major portion of the property in the city belonged to foreigners. The Chilian Government, in the meantime, is acting with all the energy that could be expected from it. It has decreed that all subjects of the Spanish Crown residing in Chili shall remove to Santiago, and there be matriculated and placed under the surveillance of the authorities; and that notaries, bankers, and managers of insurance, railway and other companies shall not authorize any transfer of Spanish property or assets.

Admiral Pareja has now restricted the blockade to six ports, viz.: Valparaiso, Caldera, Coquimbo, Herra-Jura, Tomè and Talcahuano. The Valparaiso papers think that this acknowledgment of the illegality of the other ports will give claimants "a splendid case" for losses they have sustained in these ports. The same papers also continue to count largely upon the fact that the war of Spain against Chili is a great injury to foreigners for its early relinquishment, for they say: "The general blockade, though illegal, inflicted injury on natives and foreigners impartially, but the limited blockade of the six ports attacks the interests of foreigners exclusively, suspending, as it does, all business transactions in the ports where European and North American commerce has invested its capital, and where, according to the dispositions of the government, importation free of Custom-house dues is not permitted. Thus, while other ports remain open for the exportation of Chilian produce, and importation of foreign goods without paying duties of any kind, at the ports where neutral merchants are established nothing of the kind is possible. The immediate result of the limitation of the blockade to the six ports named, has been an increased export trade from the fifty ports still remaining. Importation has also commenced, principally in the port of San Antonio, south of Valparaiso." One could hardly suppose that the blockade of the ports named, or of any other ports, could injure the interests of foreigners exclusively.

The Valparaiso papers have another hope, as they say Pareja has contravened the Queen of Spain's instructions, as is proved from a copy of them which he sent to the Chilian Secretary of State.

PERU.

The rebellion in Peru against President Pezet has finally terminated against the latter, and he has left for Europe, with, as the papers say, "his ill-gotten gains." On the evening of the 5th inst. a strong division of the rebel, or as it is now denominated, the revolutionary force, was marched round President Pezet's army, on the coast near Chorrillas, without the knowledge of the latter that they were being flanked, and after a tramp of all night, Canseco and his "rebels" found themselves before the gate of Guadalupe, at Lima. Little or no resistance was made by the troops that garrisoned the city, until the invaders reached the palace,* which was held by a troop of celadores. These fought till the last man. The palace was fired, and narrowly escaped destruction. The Fort Santa Catalina also made a valiant resistance. This fort was under command of Col. Cuba, Minister of War, who had 400 men. Cuba hoped to hold out till Pezet could reach Lima, but finally, seeing resistance to be vain, he capitulated. About 150 on both sides were killed at Lima, and 300 wounded. Gen. Canseco, now having full possession of Lima, sent a demand to Gen. Rivas, the Prefect, for the surrender of Callao. According to the Lima papers and the *Star* here:

"That night Rivas abandoned his post, getting on board a ship in the bay, and a man named Real, who had been intrusted with the keeping of the arsenal and castle, also fled like a coward, leaving no protection whatever to the city. An excited mob, which began to demonstrate its joy at the defeat of Pezet, soon turned to more serious work, and dividing into bands, robbed and plundered during that whole night; when day broke an awful sight in the town was presented. Every principal shop and store stood open, empty and completely gutted of every moveable piece of property, and what could not be taken away was smashed to pieces. Immediate steps were taken by the citizens and foreign residents for their protection. Early that day and in course of the morning, Pezet's army made its appearance outside the town. Rivas returned to the Prefectura, but only for a short time, for the army having lost Lima with nothing to encourage them to hold out longer, with the populace shouting 'viva' to their opponents, soon began to show signs of breaking up, and before night it had melted away. Pezet, with some officers, made a rush for Callao, and concealing himself till midnight, escaped on board. Next day the fleet yielded.

Order was established in Callao and in Lima, and in these past few days we begin again to feel secure; while business intercepted resumes its usual course. Canseco assumes chief command, and the whole country is again under one authority, and while no great things are to be hoped from his administration, we will be well contented if he does not lay the country open to Spanish aggression and conquest. It is very much to be feared that Peru's troubles are not yet at an end. This new government goes into power on an altogether Anti-Spanish platform, and the people are strongly moved with sympathy for Chili and enmity to Spain."

There was no United States war-ship at Callao during this crisis. H. B. M. ship *Shearwater* and Her Catholic Majesty's iron-clad *Numancia* were present. A large number of Spanish residents of Lima and Callao took refuge on the *Numancia*, and still remain on her. The British war-ship *Mutine* arrived at Callao on the 11th, from Valparaiso, and was to proceed at once to Panama with Ex-President Pezet.

Among other foolish rumors at Lima, was one that "conclusive evidence had been found among President Pezet's papers, that he had been offered and accepted the Viceroyship of Spain, if he succeeded in quelling the revolt."

BOLIVIA.

The Northern insurgents are still in considerable force, but it is said that operations against them are hindered by the heavy rains.

ECUADOR.

We have Quito dates to Nov. 4. The case of the American steamer *Washington*, for engaging in unlawful enterprise, in seizing, in May last, the Ecuadorian war-steamer *Guayas*, has been decided against her. The Ecuadorian Government seized this steamer while her case was being adjudicated by the courts, which led to complaints on the part of the United States Minister. She is declared a lawful prize to the Government of Ecuador.

PANAMA.

The Success of Gen. Canseco in Peru—The Late Gales—Islands Washed out of Sight.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 24, 1865.

We have nothing new from the interior of the republic, and nothing of much interest has transpired in State matters since my last. The news of the success of the Anti-Spanish party under Gen. Canseco in Peru has caused considerable talk and speculation as regards the bearing it will have upon the quarrel between Spain and Chili. The general impression, and I may say hope, of the native portion of our population is that Canseco will join hands with Chili in an active war; but foreigners, who are in general not so enthusiastic, do not look for any such thing. Peru has a few vessels of no great force and badly manned and officered in her navy, but none that dare meet any one of the Spanish squadron, save, perhaps, their little dispatch-boat the *Cavadunga*. Still, as Canseco came in on the cry that Pezet had treacherously sold out Congress and the country to Spain, he may be obliged to make a few patriotic flourishes before he subsides into perfect calm. The only way in which these South American States can trouble Spain much would be by embargoes of Spanish property, expulsion of Spanish subjects and fitting out privateers to prey on Spanish commerce. And in this business of harassing Spanish commerce, these States would have mostly to rely upon foreign enterprise—for they are not much up to that sort of thing themselves.

The terrific gales that swept along the coast of the United States last month, made themselves felt on the Caribbean Sea coast and among the neighboring islands. Learning that great damage and loss of life had occurred at the islands and keys to the northwest of Aspinwall, the United States Consul at Aspinwall dispatched the United States gunboat *James Adger* to San Andres to render assistance to American vessels trading there and at Corn Island, and to the inhabitants. A Baltimore vessel was driven ashore at San Andres, but was gotten off. The island had been almost completely denuded of its fruit trees and vegetation, and was covered with sand. No lives were lost, but many of the people were in a state of complete destitution. At Corn Island, houses were blown down, trees uprooted and carried across the land; the waves rose and washed away nearly all the property the winds had left, and then only partially subsided, leaving a portion of the island under water. Only two persons were drowned on the island.

Thompson's or Pearl Cay has entirely disappeared, and is now washed by eight feet of water. Capt. Thompson, who formerly traded to this key from Baltimore, finally settled there with his family, planted cocoa and fruit trees, raised cattle and hogs, and traded in little vessels along the coast from Greytown to Aspinwall. Mr. Livingston, a respectable American resident of San Andres, informed the Commander of the *James Adger* that Capt. Thompson, his wife and children, were all drowned. The whole Mosquito coast was also much devastated, particularly Bluefields, where nearly all the houses and means of sustenance of the people were destroyed, leaving them in a most pitiable condition.

Fear of the cholera here is accomplishing what nothing else ever would—that is, a general cleaning and scouring of the city. A committee of citizens and foreigners has been empowered by the government to enforce obedience to sanitary rules.

The party which arrived a fortnight since from New-York, under the lead of Señor Gogorza, for the purpose of exploring the Darien region and verifying the old Spanish surveys which are said to mark out a favorable route for an interoceanic canal, are sanguine of success, of course; but I doubt if they will accomplish much, judging from the failure of other competent surveyors who have preceded them in the same efforts.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama, and the *Mohongo* was at last dates at Valparaiso, bound to Callao. The U. S. gunboat *James Adger* goes to-day from Aspinwall to Carthagena, to endeavor to settle some of the everlasting disputes that afflict this impoverished country.

The President of the State has made a formal demand on the Commander of the *James Adger*, and another on the U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, for the delivery for trial of the sentinel of the *Adger*, who shot a negro while on duty in front of the ship at the wharf. He has been refused by both.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica*, Capt. Peel, now out thirty-eight days from New-York for Aspinwall, with full assorted cargo, it is much feared, is lost. She was a good staunch vessel, and ably commanded.

A steerage steward on the *Sacramento* was shot dead by a passenger on the night the vessel left San Francisco for Panama. The steward was in the act of removing some standee berths from one side of the ship to the other, when he was fired at by a passenger in one of the berths. Finding he had hit the steward, the passenger jumped from the berth and was lost among his fellows, and all efforts to discover who he was were unavailing. It is supposed he was asleep when disturbed, and fired, thinking he was about to be robbed.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Dispatch from Secretary Seward—Whom the Flag Protects.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1865.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived at this port on the 15th from Central American ports, having in tow the company's steamer *Guatemala*, which broke some portion of her machinery two weeks previous near Golfe Dolce. The different republics were all quiet at the commencement of the present month. There is no news of importance from any of them. I find, however, a characteristic dispatch in a Nicaragua paper fram Hon. W. H. Seward. It will be recollected that a vessel at Panama, the *Manuela Planas*, obtained from the United States Consul at Panama the right to leave port under the United States flag, with Gen. Barrios, Ex-President of Salvador, on board, who was going to make war against the Government of Duenas in Salvador. On his way up Gen. Barrios heard that his friends—whom he had counted on—had been defeated, and so he decided to return to Panama. His vessel having been struck by lightning, he hauled up for the coast of Nicaragua, where his vessel and himself were seized. The United States Consul, principally on account of the irregularity of the *Planas'* papers, declined to consider her entitled to American protection, and she was detained, and Barrios and her Captain imprisoned. Subsequently, Salvador demanded the person of Barrios from Nicaragua, giving a solemn promise through her Commissioners, that his life should be spared. But Salvador had no sooner found Barrios in her power than she had him summarily tried and shot. Mr. Dickenson, United States Minister resident at Nicaragua, laid the whole matter before Mr. Seward, who very properly sustains the Consul at Corinto in a letter thus:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1865.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your dispatches, numbers one hundred and eight and one hundred and nine of the 8th and 9th inst., which, together with the inclosed, were received three days ago.

I have attentively considered the point to which number one hundred and eight refers; and your proceedings in regard to Mr. de Lozada have been approved.

The flag of the United States is destined not to promote or increase revolutionary disturbances in friendly States, or wars between nations which are friends of the United States, but to protect the interests of commerce.

It appears that Mr. Lozada renounced a long time ago, practically, all rights of citizenship which he might have claimed to possess since then under the laws of the United States. His papers, in the case of the schooner *Manuela Planas*, show that he was engaged in illegal traffic at the time of the capture of that vessel by the authorities of Nicaragua. For this reason he may be properly tried by the States in whose jurisdiction he was working.

You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the present Minister of Foreign Relations in Nicaragua, and may give him a copy of it, if he desires it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

Letters Read at the Union Meeting on Friday Night.

An unusual pressure upon the columns of the Times, yesterday morning, forbade the publication of much very interesting matter in connection with the immense meeting of Union men, at the Republican headquarters, on Friday evening. The following are several of the letters that were read on the occasion:

LETTER FROM GEN. KILPATRICK.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter, inviting me to attend a meeting which is to be held to ratify the nomination of Marshall O. Roberts for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, and address your fellow-citizens on that occasion, for which invitation I heartily thank you. I regret exceedingly that a prior engagement to lecture in Boston on the evening of Dec. 1, the same date as that fixed for your meeting, will preclude me from meeting with you.

I cannot, however, withhold the expression of my cordial approval of the action of the Union men of New-York City in placing Mr. Roberts in nomination. With the questions of a purely local character which enter into your municipal election I have, of course, little or nothing to do, though I sympathize warmly with those who seek to correct abuses and secure a pure administration of public affairs, which I am induced to believe is greatly needed in this commercial metropolis of the nation; but I can never feel a moment's hesitation in making a choice between candidates for any office in the gift of the people when the one is known as an uncompromising, unwavering friend and supporter of the Union, and the other as a sympathizer—even in the remotest degree—with the cause of treason and rebellion, or as a doubtful friend or a hesitating ally of the Union.

It is enough for me as a citizen, and as a soldier of the Union, to know that a man who has ever faltered in his loyalty, or consorted with the enemies of my country, to debar him from ever receiving my vote, my sympathy, or the aid of my humble influence.

If we are to have permanent peace, assured prosperity, and an indivisible Union, the position of honor and responsibility must be conferred upon those only who, in the hour of trial, were always "faithful among the faithless found."

Cherishing these sentiments, I venture to express the hope that New-York City will honor herself, and consult her real welfare, by electing Marshall O. Roberts.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. KILPATRICK, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
To H. G. Leask and others, Committee.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1865.

James Kelley, Esq., of the Mayoralty Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: I much regret that I shall not be in the city to vote for Mr. Roberts for Mayor, for if there is one person who, more than another, has always been foremost in every good work for the advancement and honor of the city, and whose liberality and deeds of charity of every description are universally known, that man is Marshall O. Roberts.

And now that he has consented to be a candidate for public favor, he deserves, and I trust he will receive, the most cordial support of our people.

Congress, as you are aware, will meet on the 4th of December, which will be the day preceding our city election, and I cannot be absent then.

With my earnest prayers for the success of Roberts and Hoffman, I am, yours, very truly,
E. D. MORGAN.

LETTER FROM JOHN D. M'GREGOR.

NEW-YORK, December 1, 1865.

Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., Chairman:

DEAR SIR: A previous engagement will prevent my attendance at the mass meeting to ratify the nominations of Marshall O. Roberts for Mayor, and Murray Hoffman for Corporation Counsel, to be held this evening, in which I have been kindly invited to participate as a vice-president.

The soldiers believe in patriotism which is active, instead of that which, like English neutrality, is of a hostile character, and consists in sitting in comfortable prosperity, doing nothing to save the country, but rather thriving upon its misfortunes.

Their organization, to which I belong, has decided to support the Union candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel, in whose favor the nominations of Maj.-Gen. Devin and myself for those offices have been already declined.

Assuring you of my cordial interest in the success of your candidates, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN D. MACGREGOR.

LETTER FROM MOSES TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1865.

W. E. Dodge, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: As you well know, my only interest in politics is to secure the "right man for the right place." On this principle I supported another candidate after his nomination, and on the same principle I now desire the election of Marshall O. Roberts. I cannot attend the ratification meeting to be held to-morrow evening, owing to absence from the city, but will return in time to cast my vote for Mr. Roberts. Yours, truly, MOSES TAYLOR.

LETTER FROM WM. H. WEBB.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 1, 1865.

DEAR SIR: In reference to the many inquiries from friends of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., the Union nominee for the Mayoralty, I am impelled to state that, when as one of a committee appointed by the Citizens' Association recommending John Hecker, Esq., the association's nominee, for the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I was actuated by no party spirit, but only by the desire to secure the election of one honest, capable, and ready to make the requisite sacrifices in an effort to administer the duties of the office for the benefit of the city. I cheerfully accorded these qualifications to Mr. Hecker, and sincerely desired his election.

Since then, however, other eminent and very worthy citizens have been put in nomination for the same office—one of them being Mr. Roberts—and combinations have been formed that will, in my opinion, certainly defeat Mr. Hecker's election; and by this the people and the Citizens' Association may lose the opportunity now afforded to inaugurate a reform in our municipal affairs. By the election of Mr. Roberts that opportunity will most assuredly be secured.

Under such circumstances, and for the same reasons that first prompted me to recommend Mr. Hecker, I now recommend Mr. Roberts, the Union nominee, a gentleman in every way worthy the fullest confidence, and who, I believe, will be elected; and I intend to vote for him.

I am, dear Sir, your very obedient servant,
W. E. Dodge, Esq. W. H. WEBB.

Mayoralty and Corporation Counselship.

ODE DELIVERED AT THE GREAT UNION RATIFICATION, DEC. 2, 1865, BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Keep step with the music of Union,
The music our ancestors sung;
When States like a jubilant chorus,
To beautiful sisterhood sprung.
Keep step with the music of Union!
O, would that the glorious line
Might swell from the lips of our city,
Triumphant by Purity's shrine.
Her bosom unbled by the robbers,
Her forehead starred over by truth,
As when she was mantled with honor,
Far back in her beautiful youth.
Keep step with the music of Union!
Who says that municipal weal
Has nothing to do with the motto
That every *true* Mayor should feel?
Then scoff at earth's central attraction—
From sunlight hurl backward the sod;
Say, even the pulse of Religion
May turn from the heart of her God.
Who utters this horrible doctrine?
Not Roberts, who stood by the flag,
When Gunther and all his leagued traitors
Cared not if it lost Glory's crag.
Not Roberts, the honest, the able,
The model American, who,
Self-made, with his justly-earned fortune,
Is standing reliant and true.
Not Roberts, whose manhood is panting
To scourge the vile robbers away,
That in the municipal temple
Have made us their scoff and their prey.
Nor Hoffman, whose pure earnest spirit
Too deeply has fathomed the laws,
To suffer the shysters to plunder
Us still for their maelstrom maws.
Then up, true mechanics and merchants!
No more endure Tyranny's tools;
But, winged with the lightnings of Freedom,
Shrivel up all the ravenous ghouls;
Keeping step with the music of Union,
And step with Integrity's might,
Until the great city shall tower
Triumphantly over Corruption,
With Roberts and Hoffman and Right.
East and West, North and South all unfurling
One banner alone o'er the sod;
One voice from old Manhattan swelling
In worship of Honesty's God.

Army and Navy League.

The above convention reassembled at their headquarters, No. 281 Grand-street, on Saturday evening, Dec. 2, when a communication was received from Mr. John W. Farmer, declining the nomination for the office of Mayor.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, Mr. John W. Farmer having declined the nomination tendered him by this convention, we indorse Mr. Marshall O. Roberts as our candidate, believing that in him we have a true and reliable Union man, worthy the support of all good and loyal citizens; that he is both capable and honest, and if elected will reflect credit and honor on our city, and that we will use our best endeavors to secure his election.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Mr. Marshall O. Roberts to inform him of his indorsement, and present him a copy of these resolutions.

Maj. S. V. PILGRIM, Chairman.
John Stinson, Secretary.

WILSON'S GREAT RAID.

Story of the Black Swarth from Selma to Macon.

Object of the Raid—Preliminary Operations.

Capture of a Rebel Courier--Forrest's Intentions Disclosed.

The Advance Upon Selma and Capture of that City.

One of the Most Gallant and Successful Actions of the War.

Immense Destruction of Rebel Property at Columbus.

The Surrender of Macon---Protest of Gen. Cobb.

We publish this morning the first correct and detailed sketch of the great raid of Gen. Wilson which has been laid before the public. Last Spring our correspondent, Mr. Truman, who was in front of Spanish Fort and Blakely, transmitted us an account by telegraph from Cairo, of the fight at and capture of Selma, which, with the exception of one other brief and incorrect account, was the only report ever made of the raid.—Ed. Times.

MACON, Ga., November, 1865.

Early in the war the rebels inaugurated the system of raiding, and under Gen. Jno. Morgan, occasioned much annoyance and inconvenience to the movements of our armies, &c., in the Southwest. Chief among the rebel raiders were Gens. Jno. Morgan, Joe Wheeler, Napoleon B. Forrest and Major Dick McCann. Morgan generally operated upon the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, and for a long time with no indifferent success. His career and fate are well known. He was the most successful rebel raider. Wheeler's first notoriety as a raider, was established by his successful dash into Rosecrans' supply, ammunition and ambulance train, near Lavergne, Tenn., during the progress of the battle of Stone River. He subsequently figured upon the Atlanta campaign, in the vicinities of Marietta and Nashville, and also operated against Kilpatrick, a year ago, but with ill-success. Forrest made a bold dash into Murfreesboro, in the Summer of 1862, and captured a garrison of over two thousand men, which, more than any other one thing, occasioned the retrograde movement of Buell, the following Autumn. Since that time Forrest has made many bold and successful dashes. He was a hard fighter, and captured more prisoners than any other Confederate cavalry General. Dick McCann was a lesser light, and contented himself with disturbing the trains on the Chattanooga Railroad, during Rosecrans' campaigns. All other Southern raiders were guerrillas, and have been guilty of the most atrocious crimes.

The first great raid made by the Federal troops was that of Stoneman's in Virginia in the Spring of 1863. Then followed the very successful raid of Gen. Grierson, in the West. The unsuccessful raids of Streight in Alabama and Georgia, and of Loocy Smith in Mississippi follow. Then came the great raids of Sheridan in Virginia, and the lesser ones of Stoneman, Garrard, McCook and Kilpatrick in Georgia during the Atlanta campaign. Then comes the raid of all raids in the history of raiding, led by the great raider, Maj.-Gen. James Harrison Wilson.

I have been all over the black swarth created by the great raider and his gallant troopers, and propose to give you an unabridged history of how that black swarth was created, stretching from Selma, Ala., to Macon, Ga.

Gen. Wilson was selected by Gen. Grant and sent to the West to take command of all the cavalry in Gen. Thomas' army. He was fully up to Gen. Grant's expectations, and in a few short weeks the entire body of that arm of the service was in tip-top order, and ready for the great battle of Nashville, which came off about a year ago, and in which the cavalry participated with great honor. Hood's army, notwithstanding the awful condition of the roads, was pursued by the cavalry until men and horses were entirely worn out.

In pursuance of instructions from Gen. Thomas, the entire corps assembled at Eastport, Miss., at the head of steamboat navigation on the Tennessee River, for the purpose of a reorganization, and for putting the troops in the best possible condition for early active operations.

On the 23d of February, 1865, Gen. Thomas arrived at Eastport with instructions directing Gen. Wilson to fit out an expedition of five or six thousand cavalry "for the purpose of making a demonstration upon Tuscaloosa and Selma," in favor of Gen. Canby's operations against Mobile and Central Alabama. After a brief consultation, in which the latter-named officer expressed a belief in the capacity of his command to capture these places, and conduct from the latter most important operations, Gen. Thomas gave him permission to move with his entire available mounted force, and authorized him to pursue such a course as he might deem proper, keeping in view the general objects of the impending campaign. Gen. Grant's instructions, transmitted through Gen. Thomas, after directing Gen. Wilson to be ready to march as soon as Gen. Canby's movement had begun, allowed him the amplest discretion as an independent command. It was at first intended that the expedition should begin its movement by the 4th of March, but heavy rain storms setting in the Tennessee River became very much swollen and the roads impassable.

Gen. Grant having directed all the surplus horses purchased in the West to be sent to Gen. Canby, there were no means left in the Cavalry Bureau to mount Hatch's division. The latter was therefore directed to turn over his few remaining horses to Gen. Upton and continue with his command at Eastport. It was expected that the supply departments would soon be able to furnish horses and Spencer carbines, so as to enable him to take the field and join the corps somewhere in Alabama or Georgia. By a voluntary arrangement between Gen. Coon, commanding the second brigade of Hatch's division, and Gen. Croxton, the former turned over to the latter all the Spencer carbines then in his brigade. By these means the troopers of the First, Second and Fourth Divisions, with the exception of a few hundred, were armed with the Spencer carbine, and all had arms using cartridges with metallic cases.

The heavy rains still continued, in consequence of which the river overflowed its banks, threatening to wash away camps and everything else, and destroying a large quantity of grain which had been accumulated for the horses at Chickasaw Landing. The steam-tugs could not reach the highlands except by working their way through the woods and fields until the river subsided to its natural banks. The crossing was therefore delayed till the 18th of March.

Division commanders were directed to see that every trooper was furnished with five days' light rations in haversacks, twenty-four pounds of grain, one hundred rounds of ammunition, and one pair of extra shoes for his horse—that the pack animals were loaded with five days' of hard bread, ten of sugar, coffee and salt, and the wagons with forty-five days' coffee, twenty of

sugar, fifteen of salt and eighty rounds of ammunition. These calculations were made upon the basis of a sixty days' campaign, and with the supposition that the command would be able to take care of itself and supply itself from the enemy's country with everything else in abundance. Only enough hard bread was taken to last during the march through the region of North Alabama.

A light canvass pontoon train of thirty boats with the fixtures complete, transported by fifty-six mule wagons, and in charge of a battalion of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, Maj. HUBBARD, commanding, was also got ready to accompany the expedition.

The entire train, in charge of Capt. BROWN, Acting Chief-Quartermaster, numbered two hundred and fifty wagons, escorted by 1,500 dismounted men of the two divisions. These men were organized into battalions, and commanded by Col. ARCHER.

At daylight, on the 22d of March, all the preliminary arrangements having been perfected, and the order of march having been designated the movement began.

The entire valley of the Tennessee having been devastated by two years of warfare, was quite as destitute of army supplies as the hilly country south of it. In all directions for a hundred and twenty miles there was almost absolute destitution. It was therefore necessary to scatter the troops over a wide extent of country, and march as rapidly as circumstances would permit. This was rendered safe by the fact that FORREST's forces were at that time near West Point, Miss., 150 miles southwest of Eastport, while RODDY's command occupied Montevallo on the Alabama and Tennesse River Railroad, nearly the same distance to the southeast. By starting on diverging roads the rebels were left in doubt as to the real object of the Federal command, and were compelled to watch equally Columbus, Tuscaloosa and Selma.

LONG's division marched by the way of Cherokee Station and Frankfort, but being encumbered by the pontoon train, and having mistaken the road by which it should have ascended the mountain, was considerably delayed in reaching Russellville. From this place it marched directly south by the Tuscaloosa road till it crossed Upper Bear Creek, thence turned to the eastward by the head of Buttahatchie Creek, about twenty-five miles from Jasper. The crossing of the last-mentioned stream, and the road for six miles beyond, were as bad as could be, but by industry everything was forced through to Jasper, and the ford on the Warrior, with but little loss of time. UPTON's division, followed by his train, marched rapidly by the most easterly route, passing by Barton's Station, Throgmorton's Mills, Russellville, Mount Hope and Jasper, to Saunder's Ferry on the west fork of the Black Warrior River. McCOOK's division pursued the same route to Bear Creek on the Tuscaloosa road, but instead of turning to the eastward at that place, continued the march toward Tuscaloosa as far as Eldridge, and thence east to Jasper. In this order the different divisions arrived at and crossed the two forks of the Black Warrior River.

The ford on the west branch was extremely difficult of approach, as well as of passage. The country on both sides was very rugged, and six or seven hundred feet above the bed of the stream was entirely destitute of forage; the stream itself was at the time likely to become entirely impassible by the rain, which threatened to occur at any moment. Gen. WILSON, on the 27th, while at Jasper, had heard that a part of FORREST's command, under CHALMERS, was marching by the way of Bridgeville toward Tuscaloosa, and believed that if the real direction of his movement had been discovered, it would be but a short time till the balance of the rebel cavalry would push in the same direction. He therefore directed his division commanders to replenish the haversacks, see that the pack animals were fully laden, to leave all the wagons except the artillery, and march with the greatest possible rapidity via Elyton to Montevallo. Gen. WILSON felt confident that the rebels would not relinquish their efforts to check the movements of the troops in the hopes of destroying his supply train. He therefore left it between the two streams with instructions to push on as far as Elyton, where it would receive further orders. By great energy on the part of commanding officers the two branches of the Warrior were crossed, each division losing a few horses, but no men.

At Elyton, on the evening of the 30th, Gen. WILSON directed Gen. McCOOK to detach CUXTON's brigade with orders to move on Tuscaloosa as rapidly as possible, burn the public stores, military school, bridges, foundries, factories, &c., of that place, return toward the main column by the way of the Centreville Road and rejoin it at or in the vicinity of Selma. Beside covering our trains and inflicting a heavy blow upon the rebels, it was hoped by this detachment to develop any movement on their part intended to intercept the main column of the national forces.

Gen. UPTON's division encountered a few rebel cavalry at Elyton, but pushed them rapidly across the Cawhawba River to Montevallo. The rebels having felled trees into the ford and otherwise obstructed it, the railroad bridge near Hillsboro was floored over by WINSLOW's brigade. Gen. UPTON then crossed his division and pushed on rapidly to Montevallo, where he arrived late on the evening of the 30th. Gens. LONG and McCOOK marched by the same route. In this region Gen. UPTON's division destroyed the Red Mountain, Central, Bibb and Coleman Iron Works, the Cahawba Rolling Mills, five collieries and much other valuable property. All of these establishments were of great extent and in full operation.

The entire command arrived at Montevallo on March 21, early in the afternoon. Directly after, the rebels made their appearance on the Selma road, and Gen. UPTON moved his division out at once, with Gen. ALEXANDER's brigade in advance. After a sharp fight and a handsome charge, Gen. ALEXANDER drove portions of RODDY's and CROSSLAND's commands, in great confusion and rapidity, toward Randolph. The rebels endeavored to make a stand at a creek four or five miles north of Montevallo, when Gen. UPTON placed in position and opened RODNEY's Battery D, Fourth United States Artillery, and passing WINSLOW's brigade to the front, again forced them into a retreat, which was enlivened to a considerable pitch by the headlong impetuosity of all the Federal troops concerned, who pursued vigorously and charged repeatedly. About fifty prisoners were taken, with their arms and accoutrements, while much other loose material was abandoned. This was the first fight, yet the gallantry of men and officers had been most conspicuous throughout the day, and had resulted already in the establishment of a moral supremacy of the corps.

UPTON's division bivouacked fourteen miles south of Montevallo, and at dawn of the next day, April 1, had pushed forward to Randolph. At this point, in pursuance of the orders of march for the day, Gen. UPTON turned to the east, for the purpose of going by the way of Maplesville, and thence by the old Selma road, while Gen. Long was instructed to push forward on the river road.

At Randolph Gen. UPTON captured a rebel courier just from Centreville, and from his person took two dispatches—one from Gen. W. H. JACKSON, commanding one of FORREST's divisions, and the other from Major ANDERSON, FORREST's Chief of Staff. It was discovered from the first that Gen. FORREST, with a part of his command, was in our front; that JACKSON, with his division, and all the wagons and artillery of the rebel cavalry, marching from Tuscaloosa by the way of Trion toward Centreville, had encamped the night before at Hill's plantation, three miles beyond Scottsboro; that Gen. CUXTON, with the brigade detached at Elyton, had struck JACKSON's rear-guard at Trion, and interposed himself between it and the train; that JACKSON had discovered this, and intended to attack CUXTON at daylight, April 1. From the other dispatch, information was derived that CHALMERS had arrived at Marion, Ala., and had been ordered to cross to the east side of the Cahawba, near that place, for the purpose of joining FORREST in our immediate front, or in the works at Selma. It was also learned that a force of dismounted men were stationed at Centreville, with orders to hold the bridge over the Cahawba at that place as long as possible, and in no event to let it fall into our hands.

Shortly after the interception of these dispatches, Gen. WILSON received one from Gen. CUXTON, written from Trion the night before, informing him that he had struck JACKSON's rear, and that, instead of pushing on toward Tuscaloosa, as he was ordered, he would follow up and endeavor to bring him to an engagement, hoping thereby to prevent his junction with FORREST.

With this information, Gen. WILSON directed McCOOK to strengthen the battalion previously ordered to Centreville by a regiment, and to follow at once with LA GRANGE's entire brigade, leaving all pack trains and wagons with the main column, so that he could march with the utmost possible celerity, and after seizing the Centreville bridge, and leaving it under protection of a sufficient guard, to cross the Cahawba, and continue his march by the Scottsboro road toward Trion. His orders were to attack and break up JACKSON's forces, form a junction with CUXTON, if practicable, and rejoin the corps with his entire division by the Centreville road to Selma. Although he did not leave Randolph till nearly 11 o'clock A. M., and the distance to Scottsboro was nearly forty miles, it was hoped by this movement to do more than rescue the Centreville bridge, and prevent JACKSON from joining the forces in front of the main column.

Gen. WILSON, having thus taken care of the right flank, and anticipated FORREST in his intention to play his old game of getting upon his opponent's rear, gave directions to LONG and UPTON to allow him no rest, but to push him toward Selma with the utmost spirit and rapidity. Those gallant officers, comprehending the situation, pressed forward with admirable zeal and activity upon the roads which have been indicated above. The advance of both divisions encountered small parties of FORREST's command, but drove them back to their main force at Ebenezer Church, six miles north of Plantersville, where FORREST had chosen a position on the north bank of Boyle's Creek and disposed his force for battle, his right resting on Mulberry Creek and his left on a high, wooded ridge, with four pieces of artillery to sweep the Randolph road, upon which LONG was advancing, and two upon the Maplesville Road. He had in line ARMSTRONG's brigade of CHALMER's division, RODDY's division, CROSSLAND's brigade of Kentuckians and a battalion of three hundred infantry, which had just arrived from Selma—in all, about five thousand men. Part of his front was covered by a slashing of pine trees and rail barricades.

As soon as Gen. LONG discovered the rebels in strength close upon the main body, he reinforced his advance guard (a battalion of the Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry) by the balance of the regiment, dismounted and formed it on the left of the road. He then pushed forward and drove the rebels back, and broke their line. At this juncture he ordered forward four companies of the Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, Lieut.-Col. FRANK WHITE commanding. With drawn sabres, this gallant battalion drove the forces in confusion into the main line, dashed against that, broke through it, rode over the rebel guns, crushing the wheel of one piece, and finally turned to the left and cut its way out, leaving one officer and sixteen men behind, either killed or wounded. In this charge Capt. FRANK TAYLOR, of the Seventeenth Indiana, lost his life, after having led his men into the very midst of the rebel cavalry, and engaged in a running fight of two hundred yards with FORREST in person.

Gen. ALEXANDER had the advance of UPTON's division, and when within three miles of Ebenezer Church, heard the firing and cheers of LONG's men on the right, pushed forward upon the trot, and soon came upon the rebel command. Gen. ALEXANDER hastily deployed his brigade, mostly on the right of the road, with the intention of connecting with LONG's left, and as soon as everything was in readiness, pushed forward his line dismounted. In less than an hour, although the resistance was determined, the position was carried by a gallant charge, and the rebels were completely routed. During the progress of this fight ALEXANDER's brigade captured two guns and about two hundred prisoners, while one gun fell into the hands of Gen. LONG's division. WINSLOW's brigade immediately passed to the front, and took up the pursuit, but could not again bring the rebels to a stand. The whole corps bivouacked at sundown about Plantersville, which is 19 miles from Selma. With almost constant fighting FORREST had been driven since morning 24 miles.

At daylight of the 2d LONG's division took the advance, closely followed by UPTON's. Having obtained a well-drawn sketch and complete description of the defences of Selma, Gen. WILSON directed Gen. LONG, marching by the flanks of brigades, to approach the city and cross to the Summerville road, without exposing his men, and to develop his line as soon as he should arrive in front of the works. Gen. UPTON was directed to move on the Range Line road, sending a squadron on the Burnsville road. Lieut. RENDELHOOK, with a battalion of the Fourth United States Cavalry, was instructed to move down the railroad, burning stations, bridges and trestle-works as far as Burnsville. By rapid marching, and without opposition, the troops were all in sight of town, and mostly in position by 4 P. M.

Upon approaching the city, as far as could be discovered, Gen. WILSON perceived that his information had been generally correct. He, therefore, made a reconnoisance of the roads, from left to right, for the purpose of satisfying himself entirely as to the true point of attack and the probable chances of success. He then directed LONG to assault the works by mining diagonally across the road upon which his troops were posted, while Gen. UPTON, at his own request, with a picked force of three hundred men, was directed to penetrate the swamp upon his left, break through the line covered by it, and turn the rebel right, the balance of his division to conform to the movement. The signal for the advance was to be the discharge of a single gun from RODNEY's Battery, to be given as soon as UPTON's turning movement had developed itself.

But before this plan could be put into execution, and while awaiting for the signal to advance, Gen. LONG was informed that a strong force of rebel cavalry had begun skirmishing with his rear, and threatened a general attack upon his pack-train and led-horses. He had left a force of six companies well posted at the creek, in anticipation of this movement, afterward ascertained to have been made by CHALMERS, in obedience to the instructions of FORREST. This force was at Marion the day before, and was expected on the road from that place.

Fearing that this affair might compromise our assault upon the main position, Gen. LONG, having already strengthened the rear by another regiment, with admirable judgment determined to make the assault at once; and, without waiting for the signal, gave the order to advance. The troops dismounted, sprang forward with confident alacrity, and in less than fifteen minutes, without ever stopping, wavering or faltering, had swept over the works, and driven the rebels toward the city in great confusion. Gen. Wilson, who was present at the charge, notified Gen. UPTON immediately after the works were carried, of the grand success, and directed him to push in as rapidly as possible, and also ordered Col. MINTY, (now in command of the Second Division, Gen. LONG having fallen in his glorious charge,) to gather his men for a new advance, ordered Col. VAIL, commanding the Seventeenth Indiana, to place his own regiment and the Fourth Ohio in line inside the works, hurried up the Fourth United States Cavalry, O'CONNELL commanding, and the Board of Trade Battery, Capt. ROBINSON, and renewed the attack. The rebels had occupied a new line, but partially finished, in the edge of the city. A most gallant charge by the Fourth Cavalry was repulsed; but the battalion rapidly re-formed on the left. It was now quite dark, but the impetuosity of the troops could not be restrained. A tornado of fury burst upon the scene. UPTON's entire division advanced, and at the same time a new charge was made by the Fourth Ohio, the Seventeenth Indiana, and Fourth Cavalry, dismounted. The troops, inspired by the wildest enthusiasm, swept everything before them, and penetrated the city in all directions, during which time the Chicago Board of Trade Battery had occupied a commanding position, and steadily replied to the rebel guns, dismounting two of them, killing several horses, and creating great confusion amongst the gunners.

There can be no doubt but that the capture of Selma was the grandest and most remarkable cavalry achievement of the war, and was admirably illustrative of the developed powers and tendencies of that arm of the service. That this thing may be fully understood I invite particular attention to the following facts:

The fortifications assaulted and carried consisted of a bastioned line, on a radius of nearly three miles, extending from the Alabama River below to the same above the city. The part west of the city was covered by a miry, deep and almost impassable creek; that on the east side by a swamp extending from the river almost to the Summerfield road, and entirely impracticable for mounted men at all times. Gen. UPTON ascertained by a personal reconnoissance that dismounted men could with great difficulty work through it on the left of the Range Line road. The profile of that part of the line assaulted is as follows: Height of parapet, six to eight feet; thickness, eight feet; depth of ditch, five feet; width, fifteen feet; the height of the stockade on the glacis is five feet, and is sunk into the earth four feet. The ground over which the troops advanced is an open field, generally level, sloping slightly toward the works, but intersected by a ravine, the soil of which is of a marshy nature, and where both the right and left of LONG's line experienced considerable difficulty in crossing. The distance which our troops charged, while exposed to the rebel fire of musketry and artillery, was six hundred yards. The assault was grand and successful in every particular. The number of men actually engaged in the charge was less than two thousand. The portion of the line assaulted was manned by ARMSTRONG's brigade, which had always been considered as the best in FORREST's command, and reported by him to have been fifteen hundred strong. The loss in LONG's division was 40 killed, 260 wounded and 7 missing. Gen. LONG was severely wounded in the head, Cols. MILLER and McCORMICK were each wounded in the leg, and Col. BRIGGS in the breast.

In the history of the late war there is not another instance in which a line of works, as strongly constructed and as well defended as this, has been stormed and carried by a single line of men without support.

The immediate fruits of this were thirty-one field guns and one thirty-pounder Parrott, all of which had been used against the assaulting party, 2,700 prisoners, including 150 officers, a number of colors, and immense stores of all kinds. Gens. FORREST, ARMSTRONG, RODDY, and ADAMS, escaped, with more than half of their men, under cover of darkness, either by the Burnsville and river roads, or by swimming the Alabama River. A portion of UPTON's division pursued on the Burnsville road until long after midnight, capturing four guns and several hundred prisoners. The entire garrison, including the militia of the city and surrounding country, was about seven thousand men. The entire force under Gen. WILSON, engaged and in supporting distance, was nine thousand men and eight pieces of artillery.

As soon as the troops could be assembled and got into camp, Gen. WINSLOW was assigned to the command of the city, with orders to destroy everything that could possibly benefit the rebel cause. Gen. UPTON was directed to march at daylight with his division, for the purpose of driving CHALMERS to the west side of the Cahawba to open communication with McCOOK, expected from Centreville, and in conjunction with the latter to bring in the train. On April 5, Gens. UPTON and McCOOK arrived with the train, but nothing definite had been heard of CUXTON. McCOOK had been entirely successful in his operations against Centreville, but on reaching Scottsboro he found JACKSON well posted, with a force he thought too strong to attack. After a sharp skirmish he retired to Centreville, burned the Scottsboro cotton factory and Cahawba Bridge, and returned toward Selma, satisfied that CUXTON had taken care of himself.

On the 6th of April, having ordered Major HUBBARD to lay a bridge over the Alabama River with all dispatch, Gen. WILSON went to Cahawba to see Gen. FORREST, who had agreed to meet him there under a flag of truce, for the purpose of arranging for an exchange of prisoners. He was not long in discovering, however, that he need not expect liberality in the matter, and that FORREST hoped to recapture the men of his command in WILSON's possession. During the interview FORREST informed WILSON that CUXTON had had an engagement with WIRT ADAMS, near Bridgeville, forty miles southwest of Tuscaloosa, several days before. Thus assured of CUXTON's success and safety, Gen. WILSON determined to lose no further time in crossing to the south side of the Alabama River. Gen. WILSON had also satisfied himself, in the meantime, that CANBY had an ample force to take Mobile and march to Central Alabama. He therefore returned to Selma, and urged every one to his utmost exertions. The river was quite full and rising, the weather unsettled and rainy, but by the greatest exertion, night and day, on the part of Major HUBBARD and his battalion, the bridge, eight hundred and seventy feet in length, was constructed, and the command all crossed over by daylight on the 10th of April. So swift and deep was the river that the bridge was swept away three times. Gen. ALEXANDER narrowly escaped with his life upon two occasions. Boats were capsized and men and animals were precipitated into the stream; but the operation was finally terminated by complete success. Before leaving the city Gen. WINSLOW destroyed the great foundry, a large number of eleven-inch and other guns, all the machinery, of the most improved English pattern, for making pistols and small arms, shot, shell, &c. He also destroyed the arsenal, and a large number of small arms, military stores, and military munitions of every description. Ten thousand bales of cotton and a number of warehouses were consigned to the flames. Several storehouses and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton had been previously destroyed by the Confederate authorities.

Having the entire corps except CUXTON's brigade on the south side of the river, and being satisfied that the rebels could receive no advantage by attempting to again occupy Selma, so thoroughly had everything in it been destroyed, Gen. WILSON determined to move by the way of Montgomery into Georgia, and after breaking up railroads and destroying stores and army supplies in that State, to march thence as rapidly as possible to the theatre of operations in North Carolina and Virginia.

Enough horses were secured at Selma, and on the march to that place, to mount all our dismounted men. In order to disencumber the column of every unnecessary impediment, orders were given that all surplus wagons should be destroyed, and all of the bridge train except enough for twelve boys. The main object for which the latter was brought, had been secured by the passage of the Alabama River. It was also directed that the columns be cleared of all contraband negroes; and such of the able-bodied ones as were able to enlist, to be organized into regiments, one to each division. Efficient officers were assigned to these commands, and great pains were taken to prevent them becoming burdensome. How well they succeeded can be understood from the fact that in addition to subsisting themselves upon the country, they marched upon one occasion forty-five miles, and frequently as much as thirty-five in one day.

In the march from Selma LAGRANGE's brigade of McCOOK's division was given the advance. The recent rains had rendered the roads quite muddy, and a small body of rebel cavalry, in falling back before LAGRANGE, destroyed several bridges, so that our progress was necessarily slow. At 7 A. M., April 12, the advanced guard reached Montgomery, and received the surrender of the city from the Mayor and Council. Gen. ADAMS, with a small force, after falling back to this place, burned 125,000 bales of cotton, and then continued his retreat to Mount Meigs on the Columbus road. Five guns and large quantities of small arms, stores, &c., were left in our hands and destroyed. Gen. McCOOK assigned Col. COOPER, of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, to the command of the city, and immediately began the destruction of the public stores. Major WESTON, of the Fourth Kentucky, with a small detachment of his command, made a rapid march toward Wetumpka, swam the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, and captured five steamboats and their cargoes, which were taken to Montgomery and destroyed. Early on the 14th the march was resumed. Gen. UPTON was directed to move with his own division directly upon Columbus, and to order LA GRANGE, with his brigade, to make a rapid movement upon West Point, destroying the railroad bridges along the line of his march.

MINTY followed UPTON by the way of Tuscegee. McCOOK, with a part of his division, remained a few hours at Montgomery to complete the destruction of the public stores. Shortly after leaving the camp near Montgomery, LA GRANGE struck a force of rebels under BUFORD and CLANTON, and drove them in confusion, capturing 150 prisoners.

About 2 P. M. of the 16th, a part of ALEXANDER's brigade struck the rebel pickets on the road, and drove them rapidly through Giraud to the lower bridge over the Chattahooche, at Columbus. The rebels hastily set fire to it and thereby prevented its capture. After securing a position on the lower Montgomery road, Gen. UPTON detached a force to push around to the bridge, at the factory, three miles above the city. He then made a personal reconnoisance, and found the rebels strongly posted in a line of works covering all the bridges, with a large number of guns in position on both sides of the river. He had already determined to move WINSLOW's brigade to the Opelika or Summerville road, and assault the works on that side, without waiting for the arrival of the Second division. Gen. WILSON reached the head of WINSLOW's brigade of the Fourth division at 4 o'clock, and found the troops marching to the positions assigned them by Gen. UPTON. Through an accident, WINSLOW did not arrive at his position till after dark, but Gen. UPTON proposed to make the assault in the night, and coinciding with him in judgment, Gen. WILSON ordered the attack.

Three hundred men of the Third Iowa Cavalry, Col. NOBLE commanding, were dismounted, and after a slight skirmish moved forward and formed across the road, under a heavy fire of artillery. The Fourth Iowa and Tenth Missouri were held in readiness to support the assaulting party. At 8 P. M., just as the troops were ready, the rebels, who were but a short distance off, opened a heavy fire of musketry, and with a four-gun battery, began throwing grape and cannister. Gens. UPTON and WINSLOW directed the movement in person. The troops dashed forward and opened a withering fire from their spencers, pushed through a slashing and abattis, pressed the rebel line back to their outer works, supposed at first to be their main line. During all this time the rebel gunners directed a perfect storm of cannister and grape, but without inflicting serious injury.

Gen. UPTON sent two companies of the Tenth Missouri, Capt. GLASSIN, to follow up the success of the dismounted men, and get possession of the bridge. They passed through the inner line of works, and, under cover of darkness, before the rebels knew it, had reached the bridge leading into Columbus. As soon as everything could be got up to the position occupied by the dismounted men, Gen. UPTON pressed forward again, swept away all opposition, took possession of the fort and railroad bridges, and stationed guards throughout the city. Twelve hundred prisoners, fifty-two field guns, in position for use against our forces, and large quantities of arms and stores fell into our hands. Our loss was only twenty-four killed and wounded. Col. C. A. L. LAMAR, of COBB's staff, formerly owner of the slave-trader *Wanderer*, was killed.

The splendid gallantry and steadiness of Gen. UPTON, Gen. WINSLOW, and all the officers and men engaged in this night attack, is worthy of the highest commendation. The rebel force was over three thousand men. They could not believe that they had been dislodged from their strong fortifications by an attack of three hundred men. This gave to the Federal commander the City of Columbus, the key to Georgia, four hundred miles from our starting point. Gen. WINSLOW was assigned to the command of the city, and at once proceeded to the destruction of vast stores, railroad transportation, gunboats, armories, arsenals and workshops.

After considerable sharp skirmishing and hard marching, which resulted in the capture of fourteen wagons, and a number of prisoners. LA GRANGE's advance reached the vicinity of West Point at 10 A.M., April 6. With BECK's Eighteenth Indiana Battery, the Second and Fourth Indiana Cavalry, the rebels were kept occupied till the arrival of the balance of of the brigade. Having thoroughly reconnoitred the ground, detachments of the First Wisconsin, Second Indiana and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry dismounted and prepared to assault Fort Tyler, covering the bridge. The fort was a remarkably strong bastioned earth work, thirty-five yards square, surrounded by a ditch twelve feet wide and ten feet deep, situated on a commanding eminence, protected by an imperfect abattis and mounting two thirty-two-pounders and two field guns.

At 1:30 o'clock the charge was sounded and the brave detachments on the three sides of the works rushed forward to the assault, drove the rebel skirmishers into the fort and followed, under a withering fire of musketry and grape, to the edge of the ditch. This was found impassable; but, without falling back, LA GRANGE posted sharpshooters to keep down the rebel gunners, and organized parties to gather materials for bridges. As soon as this had been done the charge was again sounded.

The detachments sprang forward again, laid the bridges, and rushed over the parapet into the works, capturing the entire garrison, consisting of 265 men. Gen. TYLER, its commanding officer, and 18 men were killed, and 27 were severely wounded. Four guns and 500 stands of small arms fell into our hands. Our loss was seven killed and 29 wounded. Simultaneously with the advance upon the fort the Fourth Indiana Cavalry dashed through the town, secured both bridges over the Chattahooche, scattered a small force of cavalry which had just arrived, and burned fire engines and trains. In this charge Capt. ROSS S. HILL and Lieut.-Col. HARNDEN were both severely wounded.

LA GRANGE destroyed at this place two bridges, 19 locomotives and 245 cars, most of which were loaded with quartermasters stores. Before leaving he established a hospital for the wounded of both sides, and left with the Mayor an ample supply of stores to provide for all their wants. Early on the morning of the 17th LA GRANGE resumed his march toward Macon, passing through the towns of La Grange, Griffin and Forsyth, and breaking the railroad at these places. He would have reached his destination by noon of the 20th, but for a delay caused by an order to wait for the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, which had gone through Columbus.

On the afternoon of the 17th, Col. MINTY resumed the march with his entire division on the Thomaston road toward Macon, and sent a detachment forward that night to seize the bridges across Flint River. This was assigned to Capt. HUDSON, of the Fourth Michigan. Early in the morning of the next day he had reached the bridges, 55 miles from Columbus, scattered the party defending them, and took 40 prisoners.

Before leaving Columbus Gen. WINSLOW destroyed the rebel ram *Jackson*, nearly ready for sea, mounting six seven-inch guns. He burned 15 locomotives, 250 cars, the railroad and foot bridges, 115,000 bales of cotton, 4 cotton factories, the navy-yard, 2 foundries, one armory, a sword and pistol manufactory, two accoutrement shops, three paper-mills, over a hundred thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, and immense quartermaster and commissary stores of all kinds. The rebels abandoned and burned the gunboat *Chattahoochee*, twelve miles below Columbus. On the morning of the 18th the whole command resumed the march on the route pursued by the Second Division. On the evening of the 20th, when within twenty miles of Macon, the advanced guard, composed of the Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, Col. WHITE, encountered about two hundred rebel cavalry, but drove them rapidly, and saved the Echconnee and Tobesapke bridges.

When within thirteen miles of Macon, Col. WHITE met a flag of truce in charge of Gen. ROBERTSON, of the rebel army, bearing a written communication addressed to the commanding officer of the United States forces. Col. WHITE halted the flag and party, and sent the communication to Col. MINTY, commanding the division. After reading it Col. MINTY forwarded it to Gen. WILSON, gave instructions to Col. WHITE to renew his advance, after waiting five minutes for the flag of truce to get out of the way, and sent a note to Gen. ROBERTSON informing him of his action. Gen. WILSON received the communication late in the afternoon, nineteen miles from Macon, and upon examination, found that it was a letter from Gen. HOWELL COBB, commanding the rebel forces at Macon, the tenor of which was that a truce for the purpose of a final settlement, had been agreed upon between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, and that the contending forces should occupy their present positions; forty-eight hours notice being given in the event of a resumption of hostilities.

Without giving entire credence to the communication, Gen. WILSON rode rapidly to the front, with the determination to halt the advance at the defences of the city, and see Gen. COBB, in order to satisfy himself entirely with regard to every point, before giving his consent to the armistice. Before he could overtake the advance, however, or arrest it, through an order carried by a staff officer Col. WHITE had dashed into the city and received its surrender. The garrison made a slight show of resistance, but laid down their arms promptly at the summons of Col. WHITE. Gen. COBB protested to what he professed to regard a violation of the alleged armistice, forgetting that a subordinate could not acknowledge him as a channel of communication, nor assume the responsibility of suspending their operations.

Gen. WILSON arrived at Macon at 8½ o'clock P. M. and had an interview with Gen. COBB, during which the latter renewed his protest, insisting that the Federal Commander should acknowledge the existence of the armistice and withdraw his troops to the point at which they were met by the flag of truce. Gen. WILSON stated that, while he had no reason to doubt that an arrangement had been entered into by Gens. SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, he could not acknowledge its application to his command, or its obligation upon him till notified to that effect by specific instructions from proper authority authentically transmitted.

From the fact that he had not up to that time received any orders, Gen. WILSON informed COBB that, without questioning the existence of an armistice, he could not acknowledge the justice of his protest, but should regard all the acts of his command which had transpired that evening, or which might transpire before the official propagation of the armistise, legitimate acts of warfare. WILSON also informed COBB that, without any regard to the principle just asserted, he had used all diligence in endeavoring to halt his advance till he could obtain satisfactory information, and should therefore not withdraw from the city, but continue to hold it, and should consider the garrison, including the Generals, prisoners of war, till his conduct was disapproved by competent authority after full investigation of the case.

On the 21st of April, at 6 in the evening, Gen. WILSON received a dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, in which he stated that he and Gen. JOHNSTON had agreed upon a universal suspension of hostilities, looking to a peace over the whole surface of our country. An order also accompanied this document, directing WILSON to desist from further acts of war and devastation.

On the 30th of April, Gen. CXUTON, with his brigade, last heard from through Gen. FORREST, arrived at Forsyth, and the next day marched into Macon. After having skirmished with JACKSON's forces, estimated correctly at 2,600 men, near Trion, on the morning of April 2, he determined to effect by strategy, what he could not expect to do by fighting. He therefore marched rapidly toward Johnson's Ferry, on the Black Warrior River, 44 miles above Tuscaloosa, threw JACKSON completely off his guard by a simulated fight, crossed his brigade to the west side of the river, and turned toward Northport, where he arrived at 9 P. M., April 4. About midnight, fearing that his presence would become known, he surprised the force stationed at the bridge and crossed into Tuscaloosa. Here he captured three guns and 150 prisoners, and after daylight scattered the militia and State cadets; destroyed the military school, all the stores and public works. He remained at that place until the 5th, trying to communicate with Gen. McCOOK, or to hear from Gen. WILSON, but without success. Knowing that JACKSON and CHALMERS were both on the west side of the Cahawba, he deemed it too hazardous to attempt a march by the way of Centreville, and therefore decided to move toward Eutaw, in the hope of crossing the Warrior lower down, and breaking the railroad between Selma and Demopolis. Accordingly he abandoned Tuscaloosa, burned the bridge across the Black Warrior, and struck off to the southeast. When within seven miles of Eutaw, he heard of the arrival at that place of WIRT ADAMS' division of cavalry, numbering over 2,000 men. Fearing to risk an engagement with a superior force, backed by the militia, he countermarched, and moved again in the direction of Tuscaloosa, leaving it to the right, passed on through Jasper, recrossed the west ford of the Warrior at Hawley's Mill, marched nearly due east by the way of Mount Benson and Trionsville, crossing the Coosa at Collin's ferry, and marched to Tallardega. Near this place he met and scattered a force of rebels under Gen. HILL, captured one gun and 150 prisoners, and marched toward Blue Mountain, the terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. After destroying all the iron works in Northern Alabama, he continued his march by Carrolton, Newnan and Forsyth, to Macon. During all this time CUXTON had had no knowledge of other movements, but fully expected to form a junction at Macon or Augusta. This command moved 650 miles in thirty days.

On the 30th of April Gen. WILSON received notice of the final capitulation of the rebel forces east of the Chattahooche, and the next day he received the order of the Secretary of War annulling the first armistice, directing the resumption of hostilities, and the capture of the rebel chiefs. Gen. WILSON had been previously advised of DAVIS' movements, and had given the necessary instructions to secure a clue to the route he intended following, with the hope of finally effecting his capture.

Gen. WILSON directed Gen. UPTON to proceed in person to Augusta, and ordered Gen. WINSLOW, with the Fourth Division, to march to Atlanta, for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the Convention, as well as to make such a disposition of his forces, covering the country northward from Forsyth to Marietta, so as to secure the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS and party. Gen. CUXTON, commanding the First Division, was directed to distribute it along the line of the Ocmulgee, connecting with the Fourth Division and extending southward to Macon. Col. MINTY, commanding the Second Division, was directed to extend his troops along the line of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha Rivers, as far as Jacksonville. Gen. McCOOK, with about 500 men of his division, was sent to Tallahassee, Fla., with orders to secure the surrender of the rebels in that State, and to watch the country to the north and eastward. In addition to this, troops from the First and Second Divisions were directed to watch Flint River crossings, and small parties were stationed at the principal railroad stations from Atlanta to Eufala, as well as at Columbus, West Point and Talladega. The pursuit and capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, by Col. PRITCHARD, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of the Second Division, and the subsequent captures of STEPHENS, MALLORY, HILL and others, have been given to the public in detail.

The great raid, proper, halted at Macon; and by reference to the above sketch, it will be seen that the command marched, on an average, 525 miles in 28 days; captured 5 fortified cities, 288 pieces of artillery, 6,820 prisoners, including 5 general officers, and 23 stands of colors. The command also captured and destroyed 2 gunboats, 99,000 stands of small arms, 7 iron works, 7 foundries, 8 machine shops, 2 rolling mills, 5 collieries, 13 factories, 4 nitre works, 1 military university, 3 Confederate States arsenals and contents, 1 naval armory and contents, 1 navy-yard and contents, 1 powder magazine and contents, 5 steamboats, 35 locomotives, 565 cars, 3 large railroad bridges and many smaller ones, and immense amounts of quartermaster and other stores. The command also captured and destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, 275,000 bales of cotton, worth at present prices $68,750,000. It paroled, in Alabama, Georgia and Florida, 59,878 prisoners, including 6,134 commissioned officers. Our total loss was 13 officers and 86 men killed; 39 officers and 559 men wounded, and 7 officers and 21 men missing. The march from Montgomery to Macon, a distance of 215 miles, was made between the 14th and 20th of April, and involved the passage of the Chattahooche River at two important points, both strongly fortified and well defended.

The corps began the march from the Tennessee River with thirteen thousand mounted men, 1,500 dismounted men, and three batteries of artillery. When it arrived at Macon every man was well mounted, and the command was supplied with all the surplus animals that could be desired.

Even had the Confederacy not been on its last legs, the immense destruction of iron works, foundries, arsenals, supplies, ammunition and provisions in Alabama and Georgia, as well as the means of transporting the same to both the armies under TAYLOR and JOHNSTON, would have been an irreparable blow.

B. C. TRUMAN.

The Methodist Churches in Louisiana.

GEN. CANBY'S ORDER.

The following order, issued by Gen. CANBY, has already been referred to by telegraph:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18, 1865.
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 119.
[Extract.]

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7. Under the authority of instructions from the Secretary of War, the Carondelet, Moreau and Felicity street Churches, in this city, will be turned over to Rev. J. C. KEENER, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church South, or to any person deputed by him to receive them. The report of the arbitrators in relation to these churches is approved, except as to rent. All other church property (except that in possession or use of colored congregations) belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, within the limits of this department, will be turned over to the proper representatives of that Church, under the following rules:

I. If all claim for compensation for use or damages is relinquished, the transfer will be made at once.

II. If compensation is claimed for use or damage by the Church South, or for improvements by the Church North, arbitrators will be appointed who will ascertain, and report whether any damage beyond the usual wear and tear has been sustained during its occupation by the Church North, and if any, the extent of that damage; whether any improvements have been made by the parties in occupation, that make the property more valuable than when it was taken, and if so, the present value of such improvements; whether any insurance premiums have been paid, and if so, by whom and to what extent.

III. All such church property in possession of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will be surrendered as soon as the Assistant Commissioner can make the necessary arrangements for the occupation of other buildings. All questions of damages done to the buildings, or of improvements made upon them, will be settled by the Assistant Commissioner, and by the authorized representatives of the Church South. * * * * *

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G

CITIES OF GEORGIA.

Columbus as it Was and as it Is—Its Manufactures and Commerce Before the War—Its Prospects.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Monday, Nov. 13, 1865.

Columbus is situated at the foot of the Falls on the east bank of the Chattahooche River. It was laid out in 1838, and is the fourth city in the State in point of population, and one of the first in enterprise, &c. Like many other cities in Georgia, Columbus was laid out with care, and a great number of its people reside in large and splendid mansions, inclosed by grounds adorned with trees and shrubbery. Besides, there are many fine public buildings, among which are the Odd Fellow's Hall, Court-house, the Female Asylum and others.

It was about the year 1850 that a spirit of enterprise seized upon the people of this place, and taking into consideration its almost inestimable water privileges, they were determined that something should be done which should increase their wealth and redound to the credit of the city.

Accordingly, manufactures and commerce took a bound, and at the commencement of the war, we find it one of the most busy manufacturing places in the South, an important railroad centre, and a point from which vast quantities of cotton were shipped annually. There were four large cotton factories, which were kept running day and night, called the Columbus Works, Columbus Factory, Coneta Falls Factory, Eagle Mills and Howard Manufacturing Company. There were, also, a large cotton gin manufactory, a paper mill and a woodenware works.

The rebellion burst upon the land, and before one year of war had passed away Columbus turned out some of the finest and most improved patterns of brass and bronze cannon manufactured anywhere. Shot and shell works and percussion cap factories also sprung up. Southern shoddyites turned their attention to making poor clothes for the soldiers, and last April the Federal troops destroyed one of the largest manufacturing towns in the South, involving the loss of several millions of dollars.

But the people here are of the right stamp. They staked their all on a Southern Confederacy—they got worsted, and now they are rebuilding, and going at it again, resolved never again to revolt against Uncle Sam. Now houses are springing up all around, at least an additional two thousand people are located here. Jews and Gentiles are rushing to and fro in search of the almighty dollar, and stray bales of cotton, and new life and vigor seems to be infused into everybody and everything.

Just now there is a huge business being done in cotton, and everybody connected with this resuscitated "King," seems to be making money. The hotels and private houses are filled with cotton buyers and cotton sellers, and every train and boat which leaves here are laden with the valuable material. The storehouses are all full—thousands of bales are piled up in the streets, and loads and loads of it arrive in the city daily, much of which was made before the war.

Columbus is quite an important railroad centre, and several trains of cars leave here daily for different points east and west. Some twenty odd steamers are plying the river between this place and the Apalachicola Bay, most of which go laden both ways.

A little distance off from here is what is known as the "Lover's Leap." This romantic locale is a high and rugged cliff, which terminates an ascending knoll of dark rocks, and projects boldly into the Chattahooche River. Its summit commands one of the most magnificent displays of river scenery which nature could present or which art could picture. On the left the river pursues its downward course to Columbus in a straight line. The flow is rapid and wild, broken by rocks, over which the water frets and foams in angry surges. The bed of the stream is that of a deep ravine, its walls lofty and irregular cliffs, covered to their verge with majestic forest growth. From this point the City of Columbus is partially visible. At the "leap" the river makes a sudden turn, and forms an angle with its course below, flowing in a narrow channel, so regularly lined with rocks on both sides, and of such uniform width, as to resemble a canal. A short distance above it makes another right angle and resumes its old course.

Columbus is situated in Muscogee County, which has a soil of a diversified character—in some places we find the richest vegetable mould, and in others the poorest sand. Some portions of the county will raise three hundred pounds of cotton to the acre, while in other places corn cannot be made to grow. It is an extensive county for water, some half a dozen or more of creeks running through it.

Columbus is destined to be one of the most flourishing manufacturing places in the South. It contains about twelve thousand people, a third of whom were born in the North. This accounts, in part, for its go aheaditiveness.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1865.

This is one of the most beautiful inland cities in the South, and one of the most important railroad centres. It contains a number of stately public buildings, and several benevolent institutions, while many of its private residences are the most costly and elaborately finished in the State of Georgia. Macon was very fortunate in its situation, &c. Gen. SHERMAN, in his march to the sea, very generously gave it the go-by, although one of the greatest battles between Atlanta and Savannah was fought at Griswoldville, about twelve miles from this city, in which six hundred of JOE BROWN's gallant militiamen lost their lives. Gen. WILSON's great raiding command entered Macon, with torch in hand, just as a cessation of hostilities took place, and thus the beautiful city and all it contained escaped destruction.

Macon is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee River, and perpetuates the memory of NATHANIEL MACON, its founder. The city is handsomely laid out, all the streets being about four times as wide as Broadway, with rows of trees in the middle. The Female College is a fine structure, and stands upon a commanding eminence. The Southern Botanico Medical College is also located here, and the Georgia Academy for the Blind.

There are several Indian mounds in the vicinity of Macon, situated on both sides of the river, which have always been objects of curiosity to visitors and travelers. The one most noted is called the Large Mound, and is situated on the east side of the river. The top of this mound is 120 feet above the level of the river. The shape approaches that of a cone flattened at the top, which contains an area of about a quarter of an acre.

As a railroad centre, Macon is next in importance and enterprise to Atlanta. Railroads penetrate to every point of the compass; and, with the exception of the Georgia Central, which was almost totally destroyed by SHERMAN between the Milledgeville Branch and Savannah, are all in excellent condition. The road between this city and Atlanta is doing a tremendous freight and passenger business. The distance is 103 miles, without a bridge or culvert.

Manufactures have contributed essentially to the growth and prosperity of this city. There are two extensive foundries, both of which turn out steam-engines and boilers, rice thrashers, bark and sugar mills, gin and mill gearing, water wheels, castings, and machinery in general. Several locomotives have also been built. There is also a large cotton mill, in good running order.

During the war Macon flourished; and, had the Southern Confederacy succeeded, it would have obtained more government patronage than any other city in the South. Already the bogus government had erected an arsenal about two miles from the city, which comes up to the standard of anything we have in the North, and which falls into government possession. About four miles from the city the Confederate authorities had commenced the building of a laboratory—in fact it was nearly completed when WILSON arrived. Both of these concerns are superb affairs, and will cost but very little to make whole. The laboratory can be made the finest in the country. Macon at present contains nearly 12,000 inhabitants, and is fast growing.

Next door to the Lanier House is the pistol-gallery of Capt. JOHN TRAVIS. I recognized the name as that of a New-Yorker, and the best pistol shot in the world. I stepped in and found the bona fide Captain, who kept pistol galleries near the Astor House and at the St. Nicholas Hotel some seven years ago. Capt. TRAVIS was born in New-York, and has a brother-in-law in the Park Bank. He also has a brother on Staten Island, who is a wealthy man. TRAVIS went South about three years before the war, and made a great reputation in Louisville and Memphis by shooting with a pistol an apple from off a child's head. He was at Grenada, Miss., when the war broke out, and

raised a company, which he fought with at the battle of Belmont. Subsequently he was appointed upon the staff of Gen. POLK as ordnance officer, and for a while had charge of the renovating of guns, &c., at Columbus and Island No. 10. His latter capacity in the army was ordnance officer on Gen. FORREST'S staff.

At the close of the war Capt. TRAVIS was just finishing a battery of guns of his own invention, which were built by subscription and intended for FORREST. They were to have been most terrible engines of destruction. At the approach of WILSON'S command they were buried in the small-pox graveyard. Some rebel soldier informed Gen. WILSON of the fact, and they were immediately disinterred and sent to Washington. TRAVIS, still clinging to some of his old associations, named this battery the "Stockton Cannon," in honor of the lamented Commodore STOCKTON, of the United States Navy. Capt. TRAVIS thinks that he can get a patent from, and sell the right to, the government, and would not therefore give me a description of the manufacture. He permits me, however, to make the following statement regarding their performance:

The battery consists of two rifled guns and two howitzers, made of bronze, thirty-seven inches long, one inch and a quarter bore, and weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, and intended only for cavalry. The carriages are of the same build as the six-pounder gun-carriages, but much lighter. When unlimbered, one man can draw it rapidly upon a level field. A saddle is so arranged that the gun may be fitted to it and placed upon a mule's back, in case the carriage cannot be got through a swamp or thicket, or up a mountain. The gun is a breech-loading one, and loads something like a Spencer rifle, with ball cartridges, which are set off by a musket-cap. It has a regular lock on the revolving breech. At a board of survey at Mobile, a few months before the close of the war, the first gun that was finished made a splendid performance:—a target, twelve feet by twelve, at a distance of twelve hundred yards, was hit fifteen times in fifteen shots, the ball being elongated and weighing two pounds. The gun is so constructed that it will throw any kind of missiles. It will throw a solid shot two miles with only three ounces of powder, and can be loaded twenty-one times in a minute. It is so arranged that cartridges containing musket-balls may be hurled nearly two miles. At the rate of twenty shots a minute, ten hundred musket-balls may be projected with the velocity of a minié bullet in that space of time. The entire battery is not completed, and none of the guns have been used on a field of action. These guns were to have cost $164,000, and were to have been presented to NAPOLEON BEDFORD FORREST. TRAVIS had $10,000 in Confederate notes when the war ended, and that was all the "money" he had in the world. On the 1st day of May he borrowed $3 of the editor of the Macon *Telegraph*, to pay for the whitewashing of his shop, and since then has made $5,000. BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

Atlanta Before and Since the War—Its Situation and Commercial Importance—What is Wanted.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 16, 1865.

This is the "Gate City," in front of which but little more than a year ago, a storm of strife raged with unabated fury for nearly five weeks. I shall never forget the joy I experienced at the fall of Atlanta, partly owing to my desire for national victory, and partly owing to my release from danger, for I can assure you that correspondents took their chances for getting smashed up with the rest on the Atlanta campaign.

Before the war, (and at present,) as a railroad centre, Atlanta was the Chicago of the South, and had a substantial growth, unexampled in the history of any Southern city. It is the point at which the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Western, and the Georgia and Alabama Railroads connect. Besides it was a great manufacturing place, and did a tremendous business in groceries, dry goods, notions, &c. The population of Atlanta, at the commencement of the war, was not far from 15,000, and in three years from now it will be twice that number. Besides the extensive workshops and foundries connected with the railroads, there were several machine-shops, iron foundries, tanneries, flouring mills, carriage-shops, shoe establishments, &c., &c.

No place has felt the dire effects of war to a greater extent than this city, and no person can fully realize the vast destruction of property which took place immediately before our evacuation of the city about a year ago. All the railroad buildings, and they were very elaborate, consisting of passenger depots, freight houses, &c., locomotives, cars, and every description of rolling stock, were destroyed. The car wheels that were uninjured by fire were rendered useless by breaking the flanges. In short every species of machinery that was not destroyed by fire, was most ingeniously broken and made worthless in its original form—the large steam boilers, the switches, the frogs, &c. Nothing escaped. All the city pumps were destroyed, except one on Marietta-street. The car shed, machine shops, foundries, rolling mills, merchant mills, arsenals, laboratory, armory, &c., were all burned. In the angle, between Hunter-street, commencing at the City Hall, running east, and McDonough-street, running south, all houses were destroyed. The jail and calaboose were burned. All business houses, except those on Alabama-street, commencing with the Gate City Hotel, running east to Loyd-street, were burned. All the hotels except the Gate City were burned. The City Hall was damaged but not burned. The Second Baptist, Second Presbyterian, Trinity and Catholic Churches and all the residences adjacent between Mitchell and Peter streets running south of east, and Loyd and Washington streets running south of west, were saved. Dr. QUINTARD'S, Protestant Methodist the Christian and African Churches were destroyed. All other churches were saved. The Medical College was saved by Dr. D'ALVIGNY, who was left in charge of wounded men. The Female College was torn down for the purpose of obtaining the brick with which to construct Winter quarters. All institutions of learning were destroyed. The African Church was used as an academy for educating negroes. RODERICK BADGER, a negro dentist, and his brother BOB BADGER, a train hand on the West Point and La-Grange Railroad, both well known to the citizens of Atlanta, were assistant professors to three philanthropic men in this institution. In all there were eighteen hundred houses destroyed, not including woodsheds, outhouses, &c.

But a great change has taken place since the advent of peace. Piles upon piles of debris, and mountains upon mountains of ruins have disappeared, and hundreds of substantial houses and stores are going up in all directions. It is believed that within the past six months nearly nine hundred houses have been built, or are in the process of elevation. The Atlanta hotels are wretched beyond description. Cars are running to and fro north, east, south and west at almost all hours, and locomotives go screaming through the city at all hours of day and night. Two passenger trains and any amount of freight go to and arrive from Chattanooga daily; two passenger trains leave for Augusta daily and two arrive daily from that point, while any amount of freight is transported over this road; the same is the case with the Macon and Western, and the Atlanta and West Point roads.

Business is springing up in all directions, a large proportion of which at present is carried on by Northern people, most of whom are Jews and army sutlers. Yet a great many old Atlanta merchants are doing a good business. The sutlers, Jews, and others, got the start at first, because they experienced no difficulty in getting passes, transportation for their goods, &c.

What is required here now, more than anything else, is a hotel. Those things that are running under the name of hotels at present are most abominable. Only think of paying $4 for a piece of jerked beef three times a day, and then huddled into a dirty room with half a dozen men, one wash-bowl and no towel—that's precisely the style.

Really, the Northern masses do not know the real worth of these Southern people. The more I see of them and learn about them, the more I love and respect them. For fifty years they have been taught the doctrine of State Rights. One-fourth of the entire Southern population conscientiously believed that secession was right. At least another fourth, (and a large number of the Northern people,) thought that secession, and peaceable secession at that, was a foregone conclusion; and, although they were opposed to a dismemberment, they would give the Southern Confederacy a trial. The war broke out; and the other half, notwithstanding they were heart and soul opposed to a separation, joined in the fight, and fought for the side which had given them birth. It was perfectly natural; and, with a very few exceptions, those who did not fight are the most anxious to fight now, or at least to clog the happy movements of things at present. Well, they fought—God knows how hard they fought—with a devotion unparalleled in the history of the world. They fought, and stuck to it, until they were not only whipped to pieces, but until they were almost whipped to death. Utter annihilation now stared them in the face, and for that reason they abandoned their purpose. The awful crash took place; the conflagration ceased, and peace came forth—a peace which was declared by the mind, without one syllable of compromise—because compromise was odious to both sides. The men of the North and of the South were Americans, and they were bound to fight it out. The North, with its mountains of resources and its avalanche of men, was determined to carry the struggle on to a successful termination, and the South was resolved to do or die.

How fared the South in this struggle? In addition to their loss of men and treasure, which we alone feel, they find themselves upon the verge of ruin. In the North, with the exception of bereaved widows and mothers, &c., peace dawned upon a happy land. Not so with the South. Taking into consideration the population of the respective sections, they lose nearly ten men to our one. In the destruction of the institution of slavery they lose one-half of their property, or more than enough money to pay the expenses of the war incurred upon both sides. Their cities and towns, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, have been wholly or partially destroyed, and the whole country is penniless. And yet they accept the situation of things without much murmuring, and are actually trying to enjoy themselves. Nearly the whole of Western Georgia is a vast scene of destruction, and yet the people are picking up and doing well. I made myself acquainted with nearly all of the newspaper editors at Columbus, Macon and in this city, and they are all cheerful, and say there is no use in growling. Sensible men everywhere seem to understand the situation. They staked their all on the issue and lost, and now they are prepared to abide the result and perform their functions gracefully. Occasionally you see a real grouty, sore-headed person, and I only wonder that there are not more of them. On the whole, things seem to be going on as well as can be expected. I will add here that the late sermon of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is doing a world of good. Kind words go a great way.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Augusta—Its Site and Advantages—The Murder of Capt. Heasley—The Court-Martial—Gen. Steedman.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 20, 1865.

This was an oasis, so to speak, in the very midst of scenes made desolate by the acts of war—for, from the commencement of the great struggle up to its termination and the declaration of peace, no Federal bayonet ever glistened in the streets of Augusta, and the sad pictures and turmoil of the late civil war are, in a great measure, unknown in its history.

But Augusta contributed its mite, which was of no indifferent consideration, toward carrying on the great war, which was to settle forever the practical question of State Rights, as indoctrinated by CALHOUN and his misguided cotemporaries. Nearly all the powder used in the Confederate Army was manufactured here, besides a large quantity of small arms, cannon, ammunition, clothing, &c., while the large flouring mills on the canal were kept running night and day for the benefit of half-fed soldiers.

Augusta is a beautiful city of about ten thousand inhabitants, and is situated on the southwest bank of the Savannah River, and was named by Gen. OGLETHORPE, Georgia's first Governor, in honor of a royal princess. Augusta has a number of elegant buildings, both of a public and private character. Few cities have improved more rapidly. It is well built, mostly of brick, and very favorably situated for trade, being in the centre of a thickly-populated and wealthy country. The warehouses are very substantial structures, and challenge admiration. There are ten here which are capable of holding one hundred thousand bales of cotton.

In 1796 there was a bridge over the river opposite Centre-street, built by Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, grandfather of the well-known Ex-Confederate General of that name, which was carried away by a great freshet, the river having risen forty-two feet in twenty-four hours. The Augusta Canal is a splendid monument of the enterprise of the citizens.

Besides the manufacturing establishments, there are a number of superb buildings here, among which may be named the United States Arsenal, the Medical College, Masonic Hall, City Hall, and the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company Buildings. Considerable attention has been paid to manufactures. Some few years before the war a New-England gentleman came to this place, and built and equipped two mills, at a cost of $250,000. Mill No. 1 contains 8,160 spindles and 312 looms for cotton goods; and Mill No. 2 has 6,280 spindles and 200 looms, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. These mills have never ceased operations, except on Sundays, and have made at certain times during the rebellion nearly a quarter of a million of yards per week. Just before the war, Mr. COGGIN, the agent, made the mills a stockholding concern, netting, by this manœuvre half a million of dollars. At the present time these stockholders—both Northern and Southern men—are making *eighty per cent*. Thousands of prisoners moved through Augusta at different periods of the war, and the Northern stockholders of this concern, during the war, spent forty thousand dollars of their own money, and the books show it, in behalf of these poor fellows while en route to prison. There is also another cotton factory on Spirit Creek, ten miles south of here, with 1,500 spindles and 40 looms, and still a smaller one at Bellville, seven miles from here. Besides there are HAVEN & COLEMAN'S cotton mills, several large flouring establishments, a large machine-shop, and ORMOND & GRAY'S iron foundry.

Two miles from here are the powder works, which made nearly all the powder used in the Confederacy. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, if not in the world, and was built by the Confederate Government. The machinery is all in fine order, and there are nearly a hundred tons of powder stored on the premises. In connection with these works are four hundred acres of land.

THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA.

The people of Augusta, as regards their disposition to acquiesce in the present order of things, are far behind their neighbors in the central, western and southwestern portions of the State, in cheerfulness and sincerity. But with the exception of bitter faces and bilious temperaments, no fault can be found, for one and all conform to the law. An aggravated case of negro-whipping occasionally comes to light, but punishment surely follows in the shape of fines and imprisonment.

All this, in a great measure, is due the wisdom, sagacity, patriotism and magnanimity of Gen. STEEDMAN, commanding this department. No officer in our service has a greater degree of executive ability than Gen. STEEDMAN. When he assumed command last August he divided the State into four districts and issued a general order, which has produced most excellent results. Besides, the General-Commanding heartily coöperates with Gen. TILLSON, of the Freedman's Bureau, and Provisional Governor JOHNSON.

With the exception of the outrageous performance of Gen. WILD, former Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the murder of Capt. HEASLEY, by three "gentlemen" representing the "first families" of Augusta, nothing to disturb the good feeling of both the military authorities and the people has transpired of an exciting character. You may remember something about the Capt. Heasley murder. The facts in the case are simply these: HIGHT, a young man of about 21 years of age, and a representative of one of the "F. Fs," had a mistress in the person of a beautiful mulatto (nigger) girl, and with whom he passed his cheerless nights and careless afternoons. The reader must not be astonished, because these little things are often done down this way. Of course these same people curse the Yankees, and call them nigger-lovers, &c., and of course these elegant Southern gentlemen are opposed to amalgamation, miscegenation, and the like, and, of course, they stand aghast at the bare mention of the long catalogue of the corrupting influences of slavery, and, of course, they hang, tar and feather those few crazy Northern white men, who have dared to make a matrimonial contract with their beautiful quadroon mistresses. But, then, sensible men are not led astray by all these empty belaborings. We, who have traveled all over the South, and have got our right senses regarding the laws of nature, know more of these high-toned Southern squibs than they think we do. They take great pleasure in deriding us for our love of the negro, because we hope to ameliorate his condition, and remove him a few degrees from his hitherto brute creation and existence. They make a great howl and talk of hanging and lynching, when a Northern man so far forgets his dignity and manhood as to commit indiscretions, which are daily committed all over the South by Southern men. It is about time for high-toned Southerners to suspend their tongues on this subject. We have got eyes, and can see the multitudes of half-white children upon nearly every Southern plantation, and we have got good sense enough to know that in their production Caucasian blood played an important part. Why, for the last twenty years, thousands of mulattoes and quadroons have been born into the world upon plantations where a Northern man would have been hung, without judge or jury, had a Bible been found in his pocket. So I would advise Southerners to shut up on the subject of miscegenation; for they have got more working converts in their section than we shal ever have in the North, though we may have a thousand Wendell Phillips' in its revolting defence.

But to the murder of Capt. ALEX. HEASLEY, who, instead of being murdered in cold blood, should have been put in charge of the fool-killer. Well, to be brief, Capt. HEASLEY, Company E, Thirty-third Colored Infantry, got acquainted with HIGHT'S negro girl and engaged to marry her. This was deemed an outrage by HIGHT, the girl's paramour, and he and two other young men—CHARLES WATKINS and JOSHUA J. DOUGHTY—armed themselves with revolvers and Bowie-knives, and went to the house of the girl, where they found HEASLEY, whom they shot and stabbed to death.

Of course, notwithstanding the folly of HEASLEY, great indignation was felt by the military, and Gen. STEEDMAN had the murderers arrested and brought to trial. He felt sure they would be convicted, and he was determined to hang them, although during the trial he was several times threatened with personal violence by anonymous writers.

After a protracted trial the commission found DOUGHTY guilty and acquitted WATKINS. The following is the closing part of the order issued by Gen. STEEDMAN:

"Two-thirds of the members concurring in the conviction; and the commission do, therefore, sentence him, the said FRANK HIGHT, 'to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, at such time and place as the Commanding-General may appoint,' two-thirds of the members concurring in the sentence."

2. The proceedings, findings and acquittal of the Military Commission in the case of JOSHUA J. DOUGHTY, citizen, are approved.

3. In the case of CHARLES WATKINS, citizen, the Major-General-Commanding, after a careful perusal of the evidence, is unable to concur with the commission in their findings.

The proceedings in this case are approved, the findings and consequent acquittal disapproved.

JOSHUA J. DOUGHTY and CHARLES WATKINS will be released from confinement.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Military Commission in the case of FRANK HIGHT, citizen, are approved; but, inasmuch as CHARLES WATKINS, whose guilt the evidence in the opinion of the Major-General-Commanding clearly establishes, has been acquitted, the sentence is modified to imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., or such other place as the President of the United States may direct, for the period of fifteen years.

I have been made the recipient of much information concerning this trial, which has not yet seen light. It seems to have been proven that HIGHT was chief actor in this affair, and that he went deliberately to the giril's house to kill HEASLEY, taking WATKINS and DOUGHTY along as assistants. HEASLEY had three bullets put into him and was stabbed in three places. The girl was the important witness, and testified that three men came there, two of whom she recognized in the persons of HIGHT and WATKINS. WATKINS was in favor of killing HEASLEY as soon as he made his appearance. The latter ordered the ruffians out, and they both fired. All this the girl saw. Now, of course, HEASLEY had no legal right to order HIGHT out of his own house, and notwithstanding the latter got up the murder, WATKINS was certainly as much to blame as HIGHT, because he shot and stabbed HEASLEY. But the commission, it seems, did not think so, and WATKINS got off. Had both of these murderers been convicted, as, of course, they should have been, Gen. STEEDMAN would have hanged them both, if the President gave his approval. So he tells me; and he further informs me that all but two of the commission were in favor of convicting WATKINS. Those two who were opposed to convicting him *boarded at the house of the lady to whom Watkins was engaged to be married*; and it is further stated, that one of these officers, during the progress of the trial, was to be seen, night after night, *seated between two ladies upon a sofa, listening to their entreaties in behalf of Watkins*. This is the reason why Gen. STEEDMAN has commuted HIGHT'S sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment. The friends of the latter are about to petition the President for his release, on the plea that he is the sole support of a widowed mother.

THE MILITARY.

The State of Georgia forms one of the departments in Gen. THOMAS' grand division, and is commanded by Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN, one of the veteran and trusty civilian-soldiers of the war. I shall always recollect what Gen. STEEDMAN said to me once, a short time after the battle of Shiloh, and when Copperheadism first assumed its treacherous front—and rear. Gen. STEEDMAN, then commanding a brigade, was Colonel of the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, a regiment which, to my positive knowledge, has distinguished itself upon many a glorious field. STEEDMAN had, up to this time, always been a Democrat. Why, in a speech he once delivered in Cleveland, he said that "the man who would vote against the Democratic party had no claims upon his Creator." At the time I speak of he was much oppressed and embittered on account of the infamous conduct of a large majority of the men composing the party with which he had been so long and favorably associated. After declaring that he knew no party but a war party, he said: "By ——, I wish President LINCOLN would let me take my little brigade up in Indiana; I'd clean out every —— traitor in the State." And he would have done it—that's his style. Gen. STEEDMAN has done well during the war. He has been one of the most eminently-successful soldiers in the service. He fought from Mill Spring to Chickamauga, winning one star at Perryville, and its mate at the remarkable incident which occurred in Northwestern Georgia, in September, 1863, and known as the battle of Chickamauga. He commanded in SHERMAN'S rear during the progress of the Atlanta struggle, and participated in a multiplicity of cavalry encounters with WHEELER, PILLOW and others. His *coup de maître* at Overton Hill, near Nashville, about a year ago, is the grandest page in his history, however. He led a division of colored troops, after two slight repulses, into the face of the most devilish fire from a battery of howitzers, and took the work in eleven minutes, losing 260 gallant blacks killed dead, and ended the battle of Nashville.

This department is divided into four military districts. Gen. STEVENSON commands the northwestern, embracing the cities of Atlanta, Marietta, and all the counties upon each side of the Atlantic and Western Railroad, with headquarters at Atlanta; Gen. WILSON, the great raider, commands in the southwestern part of the State, embracing the cities of Griffin, Macon, Milledgeville, Albany and Columbus, and the Andersonville Cemetery, with headquarters at Macon; Gen. BRANNAN, who for a long time was Chief of Artillery on Gen. THOMAS' staff, commands in the southeast of the State, with headquarters at Savannah, and Gen. KING commands the Northeastern District, with headquarters at Augusta. This latter-named officer deserves more than a passing notice. His home is in the army, and he is a true soldier and a gentleman. He was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war, and elicited the admiration of his brother officers by his heroic dash and consummate nerve upon a field of action. He was Captain of Company I, First U. S. Infantry, and was stationed at San Antonio, Texas, when the war broke out, and resisted many tempting offers made by Gen. TWIGGS. "I am sorry to lose you," said TWIGGS, at his farewell; "but, however this thing goes, remember I am your friend, and shall ever be happy to serve you." Gen. KING commanded the Fifteenth Infantry at the battle of Stone River, and was severely wounded. Here I first saw him, and ran to his assistance. Major SLEMMER fell soon after at the head of the Nineteenth Infantry. KING won his star in this battle, and ever since then has commanded the regular brigade, consisting of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Infantry Regiments, and which has been in sixteen battles, and lost thirty-one hundred men. He was made a Major-General of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services upon the Atlanta campaign. He is also Colonel of the Ninth Infantry, now stationed in California.

The Nineteenth Infantry is at present stationed in this city, but rumors prevail that it will be ordered to the plains. The Eighteenth is already on its way there. The Nineteenth has fine barracks on Greene-street, and is commanded by Capt. SMITH. It numbers 700 strong, and has been strengthened, in the way of officers, by eight graduates who arrived a few weeks ago. The Nineteenth has done some glorious service during the war, having been in all the battles of the West, (under the leadership of BUELL, ROSECRANS, THOMAS, and SHERMAN,) from Shiloh to Jonesboro. Desertions have been quite numerous from this regiment of late, more than fifty men having deserted during the last two months. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY is the Colonel of the Nineteenth.

In various parts of Georgia, and particularly here, there is considerable discontent among the white troops. The volunteers argue that as the war is over, they should be permitted to return to their homes. But as the mustering out of all such troops is progressing as rapidly as possible, all grounds for discontent of this nature will speedily be removed. The soldiers in the regular regiments do not hitch well with the colored soldiers, and the latter do not hitch well with the citizens. While the war was in progress, black muscle was as good as white; and no man encouraged the enlistment of colored men as soldiers stronger than myself, or gave more glowing descriptions of their performances. But, now that the war is over, they should be dismissed like other volunteer troops, as their further service is unnecessary, unpalatable, and, I think, impolitic.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

ALABAMA.

Message of Gov. Parsons.

The Savannah papers brings us the message of Gov. LEWIS E. PARSONS, to the Alabama Legislature. After complimenting the members on their "lofty patriotism and enlightened statesmanship," as shown in the promptness with which they had "recognized the fact that slavery and the right of secession had been destroyed by the result of the war, without consuming precious time in useless regrets, or worse than useless criminations, declaring the one forever prohibited except as a punishment for crime, and quietly yielding the other, notwithstanding one-half of the entire property of the State was invested in the former, and many of them had been educated in the belief that 'State Rights' included the latter," he expresses the hope "that the wisdom of their action may be more and more apparent as each successive year rolls round, and that children children's will call them blessed who had the wisdom and firmness under such trying circumstances, while surrounded by the ruin which attends and the exhaustion which follows four years of fierce and relentless war, to lay anew the foundations of government, and upon the broadest principles of liberty to all consistent with public good."

He considers the process of reconstruction as progressing favorably, and trusts that the President's policy will be triumphant. He urges the Legislature to omit no action which shall conduce to so desirable a consummation.

The adoption of the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery he earnestly recommends, and hopes the vote will be unanimous.

The election of representatives to Congress having been ordered by a provisional Governor instead of the Legislature, he regards as irregular, but recommends the passage of an act ratifying what had been done.

In the action they will be called on to take for the protection in the full enjoyment of their rights of person and property, and in such way as to guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation, he advises, instead of drawing up a new code of laws for this purpose, that an act be passed giving them the same protection already secured to the non-voting population—such an act to be supported by vagrant laws similar to those of the State of Massachusetts.

His utterance on this point is somewhat striking. He says, "The idea of requiring a freeman to carry a pass at any time, but especially in time of peace, that he shall not be at liberty to hire himself for a less period than a month, and that he shall not be permitted to have a light in his dwelling after any given hour, is not only inconsistent with our American notions of freedom, but is utterly at war therewith. Liberty and the 'Curfew' cannot exist together.

When COLUMBUS decided that the world was round, he boldly turned his ship westward upon an unknown sea in search of a new continent. He watched with vigilant eye the compass and its variations, but he faltered not in his purpose. What if his heart had failed him, and he had turned his ship to the shore from which he had sailed?

The people of Alabama in convention assembled have forever prohibited slavery—in so doing they have forever established liberty. Let us boldly, watchfully and with unfaltering purpose pursue the grand idea."

In regard to the destitution in the state among both whites and blacks, and the need of public relief, he says there were 139,042 destitute white persons, out of a population of 525,000, who were supplied by the State with meal and salt during last Winter and Spring, until the surrenders which occurred in April and May. If the same ratio of destitution exists among the 440,000 blacks, it is manifest that we have about 250,000 persons in this State who must be furnished with food until they can raise it for themselves. The corn and small grain crops throughout the State are not more than one-fifth. This results from want of necessary labor and the severe drouth which has prevailed over most of our productive lands.

He thinks the number of the indigent will be as great the next year as it has been in the last, and acknowledges the lively interest expressed by the President and Cabinet in this unfortunate necessity, and their willingness to aid the State in every possible way—already shown in the issue of an order by the Secretary of War, which will place food within reach of every destitute person in the State. In the execution of this order, the State may look with entire confidence to the Freedman's Bureau, which is intrusted with the responsible work, and he adds an expression of obligation to Maj.-Gen. SWAYNE, the Commissioner of that Bureau, for great advantages and assistance already experienced. He recommends the appointment of a commission by the State to act in conjunction with Gen. SWAYNE.

The following statement shows the entire debt of the State—how and when created, except the interest on the University and Common School funds. This the State has assumed in perpetuity, and the annual interest is $134,367 80.

Outstanding State bonds issued for the capital of the State Bank and branches, viz	$3,445,000 00
The annual interest on the bonds payable in New-York is	105,450 00
The annual interest on the bonds payable in London is	80,370 13
The interest on the bonds due in New-York was paid up to and including the dividend due Nov. 1, 1861; and there has since accrued installments of interest in all amounting to	$121,800
Of which there has been paid at Bank of Mobile	53,400
Leaving due and unpaid	$368,400

The bonds due in New-York in 1863 were authorized to be extended by an act passed at the called session of 1861. The new bonds were issued and some of them given in exchange for those due in 1863.

The interest on the bonds due in London was paid up to and including the dividend due Jan. 1, 1865, and there has since accrued as follows:

On June 1, 1865	$45,028 25
On July 1, 1866	17,670 96
Due and unpaid in London	$26,699 17
And there will be due on Jan. 1, 1866	17,670 96

RECAPITULATION.

Due and unpaid on bonds in New-York	$368,400 00
Due and unpaid on bonds in London	62,699 17
Total	$431,099 17
Due in London on Jan. 1, 1866	17,670 93
Total amount	$448,770 13

For the purpose of meeting the expenses of the convention and the Provisional Government the sum of $40,000 was borrowed in New-York in September. He believes the State can resume the payment of interest on the 1st of January, 1867, or the 1st of July thereafter, and recommends that an official statement be made to this effect.

On the presentation of the battle-flags borne by the State troops during the rebellion, the Governor's language is pathetic. He says:

"We should preserve these sacred souvenirs of the courage and endurance of those who went forth to battle under their folds, and who manfully upheld them with their life-blood. They were our sons and brothers. Alas! that so many of them shall never return to us again. Shall we ever forget them? We cannot. We must be more or less than men if we could.

The brave and generous people with whom they fought do not expect it. They do not wish us to return to the Union emasculated, divested of all manhood and natural feeling. They are proud to know that the survivors of the bloody fields on which they fought, are willing as true knights and brave men to accept the result of the battle and to rally once more round the flag of our fathers. They feel it will not be less secure in the future because our hands and hearts are united with theirs in its support.

May the blessing of Heaven forever rest on the efforts which are now making to reunite our gallant sons from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

He concluded as follows:

"Finally, gentlemen, let us take courage and be of good cheer. 'Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh with the morning.'

"The land desires peace. The widowed wife, surrounded by her fatherless children, with tearful eyes and uplifted hands, silently prays for peace. The patriot and the statesman, as they survey the ruin and exhaustion which war has wrought, with lip compressed and throbbing brow, turn from the sad spectacle, and join the prayer for peace, and a return to that industry whose fruits can alone restore the State to her former prosperity and power. The warrior sheathes his dripping sword, and exclaims: 'It is enough.'

When these unite in a common prayer to the God of Peace, shall we not have the support and encouragement of those who are specially commissioned to preach 'Peace on earth and good will to men?' Will not our honored clergy point also to peace and lead the way?"

TENNESSEE.

The Election—Message of Gov. Brownlow.

GOV. BROWLOW, on the 25th inst., sent a message to the Legislature of Tennessee, relative to the State election held in August last. He declares that on that occasion the law had been extensively misconstrued and disregarded. On the ground, therefore, that the votes cast had been illegally registered, he throws out of the count the returns from thirty counties, accepts those of forty-two, while eighteen are named as those having made satisfactory reports, but the presumption being in favor of the registration. He accordingly gives the returns on members of Congress as made and the votes thrown out under this action.

It will be seen, he remarks, that the law was more extensively disregarded in the Middle than in either of the other divisions of the State. But one single county in the Nashville District held an election according to law, and that only in part. Gov. CAMPBELL receives the certificate of election on the vote of Wilson County alone, every other county being thrown out. In the Sixth District, S. M. ARNOLD receives the certificate, having received 1,546 allowed votes, to 604 rejected; whereas D. B. MOREHEAD received 2,805 votes, of which 2,234 were rejected. In no other district does this action change the result. The question, however, is still open for the action of Congress.

The entire vote cast in August was 61,783, which is thus reduced to 39,509. The Governor declares that he has no doubt but that a large part of the voters in the rejected counties were justly entitled to the franchise if the law had been complied with. The remedy lies in a new registration. The law has been formed for the purpose of excluding rebels from voting, and the Governor is disposed to enforce it literally.

MISSISSIPPI.

Message of Gov. Humphreys to the Legislature on Negro Troops—He Holds that the Courts Should be Open to the Negro—His Views of the Freedmen's Bureau.

We have already given the correspondence between Gov. HUMPHREYS and President JOHNSON on the question of the removal of the negro troops from Mississippi. The following is the Governor's message to the Legislature, accompanying the correspondence:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 20, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In view of your resolution to take, at an early day, a recess until after the holidays, I deem it proper to call your attention to a few subjects of vital importance to the welfare of the State.

By the sudden emancipation of over 300,000 slaves, Mississippi has imposed upon her a problem of vast magnitude, upon the proper solution of which depends the hopes and future prosperity and welfare of ourselves and our children.

Under the pressure of Federal bayonets, urged on by the misdirected sympathies of the world, in behalf of the enslaved African, the people of Mississippi have abolished the institution of slavery, and have solemnly declared in their State Constitution that "the Legislature should provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State against evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation." How this important provision and requirement of the constitution is to be carried into effect is the question now presented for our solution. We must now meet the question as it is, and not as we would like to have it. The rule must be justice. The negro is free, whether we like it or not; we must realize that fact now and forever. To be free, however, does not make him a citizen, or entitle him to political or social equality with the white man. But the constitution and justice do entitle him to protection and security in his person and property, both real and personal.

In my humble judgment, no man, bond or free, under any form of government, can be assured of protection or security, either in person or property, except through an independent and enlightened judiciary. The courts, then, should be open to the negro. But of what avail is it to open the courts, and invite the negro "to sue and be sued," if he is not permitted to testify himself and introduce such testimony as he or his attorney may deem essential to establish the truth and justice of his case? Whether the witness be white or black, it is the denial of the most common privilege of freedom, an unmeaning delusion, the merest mockery.

As a measure of domestic policy, whether for the protection of the person or property of the freedman, or for the protection of society, the negro should be allowed and required to testify for or against the white and black, according to the truth. There are few men living in the South who have not known many white criminals to go "unwhipped of justice" because negro testimony was not permitted in the courts. And now that the negro is no longer under the restraint or care of his master, he will become the dupe and "cats-paw" of the vile and vicious white man who seeks his association, and will plunder our land with entire security from punishment, unless he can be reached through negro testimony. It is an insult to the intelligence and virture of our courts, and juries of white men, to say or suspect that they cannot or will not protect the innocent, whether white or black, against the falsehood and perjury of black witnesses.

The question of admitting negro testimony for the protection of their persons and property sinks into insignificance by the side of the other great question of *guarding them and the State* against the evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation. What are the evils that have already arisen against which we are to guard the negro and the State? The answer is patent to all—vagrancy and pauperism, and their inevitable concomitant crime and misery, hang like a dark pall over a once prosperous and happy, but now desolated land.

To the guardian care of the Freedmen's Bureau has been intrusted the emancipated slaves. The civil law, and the white man outside of the bureau, has been deprived of all jurisdiction over them. Look around you and see the result. Idleness and vagrancy has been the rule. Our rich and productive fields have been deserted for the filthy garrets and sickly cellars of our towns and cities. From producers they are converted into consumers, and as Winter approaches their only salvation from starvation and want is Federal rations, plunder and pillage. Four years of cruel war, conducted upon principles of vandalism disgraceful to the civilization of the age was scarcely more blighting and destructive to the homes of the white man, and impoverishing and degrading to the negro, than has resulted in the last six or eight months from the administration of this black incubus. Many of the officers connected with that bureau are gentlemen of honor and integrity, but they seem incapable of protecting the rights and property of the white man against the villainies of the vile and villains with whom they are associated.

How long this hideous curse, permitted of Heaven, is to be allowed to rule and ruin our happy people, I regret it is not in my power to give any assurance further than can be gathered from the public and private declarations of President JOHNSON that "the troops will be withdrawn from Mississippi, when in the opinion of the government the peace and order and civil authority has been restored and can be maintained without them." In this uncertainty as to what will satisfy the government of our loyalty and ability to maintain order and peace and civil government, our duty under the constitution to guard the negro and the State from the evils arising from sudden emancipation, must not be neglected. Our duty to the State and to the freedmen seems to me to be clear, and I respectfully recommend—

First—That negro testimony should be admitted to our courts, not only for the protection of the person and property of the freedmen, but for the protection of society against the crimes of both races.

Second—That the freedman be encouraged at once to enter in some pursuit of industry for the support of his family and the education of his children, by laws assuring him of friendship and protection. Tax the freedman for the support of the indigent and helpless freedmen, and then, with an iron will and the strong hand of power, take hold of the idler and the vagrant and force him to some profitable employment.

Third—Pass a militia law that will enable the militia to protect our people against insurrection, or any possible combination of vicious white men and negroes.

I deem the passage of these measures, before you take a recess, of vital importance. By them we may secure the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and thus again inspire our people with hope and confidence in the future, and encourage them to engage again in agricultural pursuits, upon which our all depends. If we fail to pass them, the future is all uncertainty, gloom and despondency.

BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi.

The Fourth Auditor's Bureau.

The operations of the Bureau of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865, exceed those of any previous year since the government was organized. The number of requisitions drawn was three thousand three hundred and forty-six (3,346) involving, in the aggregate, one hundred and twenty-two millions six hundred and seventy thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-eight cents ($122,670,677 48.)

The number of refunding requisitions was three hundred and seventeen, (317,) amounting to one million ninety-five thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-one cents ($1,095,844 91.)

The number of refunding requisitions was three hundred and seventeen, (317,) amounting to one million ninety-five thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-one cents, ($1,095,844 91.) There was paid over to the Secretary of the Navy, as Trustee of the Navy Hospital Fund, fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents, ($57,959 96.) There was paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (obtained like the foregoing through the settlement of paymasters' accounts, &c.,) one hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-one cents, $113,488 71.)

The total number of accounts adjusted and settled was thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine, (32,369,) involving the sum of eighty millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-three cents ($80,367,182 33.) The labor of examining and adjusting this mass of accounts has been immense.

The correspondence of the Fourth Auditor's Bureau has been very extensive. Sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-two (66,822) letters were received, being twenty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven (21,567) more than were received in the same period last year. The number of letters written and sent by the office was sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-one (66,321.)

The number of prize claims received was twenty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one, (27,691,) and the number settled is twenty-three thousand and seventy-three (23,073.)

The amount paid for allotments to the families of marines and sailors was one million five hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents ($1,593,642 42.) Thirty-one (31) navy agents' accounts, amounting to forty-five millions eight hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents ($45,891,499 58.) More than three times the number of claims were received and adjusted than in the previous year.

The above facts and figures, made up from the monthly reports, will doubtless appear, with full details, in the annual report of the Auditor to the department.—*Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Louisville *Press* of Saturday says that the military authorities have been engaged for the last few days in inquiring into the heavy frauds that have been practiced in the Quartermaster's Department in that city. Thus far the most astounding revelations have been made, and over one hundred thousand dollars have been traced up. When the whole matter has been thoroughly investigated, the whole amount will reach fully half a million. As the investigation is still in progress, the names of the parties implicated are not given.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Bellefontaine Cemetery—Benton Barracks—Camp Jackson—Gen. Sherman's Residence—Military Division of the Mississippi—The Hero of Atlanta in His New Position—St. Louis Churches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1865.

The Bellefontaine Cemetery lies about five miles from the heart of St. Louis, north, and not far from the banks of the Mississippi. I rode out to-day with a friend, over a city thoroughfare leading to it, and through clouds of dust denser than I have found since leaving Nashville. Indeed, the limestone used to make highways firm here is very similar to that employed on the Tennessee pikes, the effect of dry weather on both being the same. It is long since rain has fallen, and the dust is fairly torturing. The weather, however, but for this drawback, is mild and genial as the softest that a Tennessee November presents. Fires in doors and overcoats out are indulgences which people for the week past here have easily spared.

The cemetery is really beautiful. The piece of land composing it overlooks the Mississippi, and with its face variegated by numerous and many-shaped undulations, between which picturesque walks and carriage-roads wind in all directions, clumps of fine native oaks contrasting with patches of closely-shaven lawn—the whole presenting a final resting-place where the living, "after life's fitful fever," might well wish to be laid to rest.

The grounds are very spacious, and many years must elapse before they will seem to be closely tenanted. Adjoining them on the north is the Catholic cemetery, specially "consecrated ground," to which none save the "faithful," according to that belief, are admitted. Both burying-places are already populous, the Catholic population in this region being exceedingly numerous. Though a fence separates one cemetery from the other, the sleepers in each yet lie quietly side by side, unconscious of the differences which keep the living communities attached to the respective faiths widely apart. It is well that no hand of man can rear in the future world separating fences to exclude from the "one Lord" the humblest having here a true faith in Him.

Passing out of the cemetery to the west we struck a mile distant, the fine St. Charles road leading from St. Louis to the flourishing city of this name, lying on the Missouri River. Returning by this pike we passed the Benton Barracks, erected under Gen. FREMONT'S administration. This is a huge accumulation of plain wooden buildings, capable of quartering several thousand soldiers, and having rendered good service to the government during the war as a place of rendezvous and drill. A solitary black sentry pacing his round was the only sign given, beside the Union flag floating from its staff, that the place, echoing a few months back with the tramp of soldiery, is now tenanted. A fort or two was also passed, which in the recent troublous times had frowned with guns and startled the stillness of morning and evening with the reveille and tattoo. There is no call happily for these warlike sounds now. The gentle voices of peace with its benign ministries have supplanted them.

Camp Jackson, too, lay along the route, and near the barracks in question the smiling groves which five years ago adorned the spot, armed bands have swept away, leaving only unsightly stumps behind. Here, on the 10th of May, 1861, the heroic LYON, whose martyr blood a few months afterward, at Wilson's Creek, hallowed the soil, demanded and obtained the surrender of 1,000 men, whose loyalty was suspected. Between this and the city are the superb Fair Grounds, with an area of thirty acres, and which witnessed a gathering of 60,000 people to see His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, who favored the curious crowds there with the view of his august presence. A far mightier personage, and worthier to attract popular notice, is now a resident here, moving about with no more pageantry than an ordinary citizen affects. The house of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN is on Harrison-avenue in the western part of the city. It is a spacious, square, comely brick mansion, the property as well as the home of the General, through the considerate liberality of citizens of St. Louis, who have honored themselves by thus gracefully contributing to the war-worn hero's comfort.

The district commanded by Gen. SHERMAN is a wide one. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, with Colorado, Utah, and, indeed, all the country west to the mountains, comprise the Military Division of the Mississippi, under the command of the capturer of Atlanta and the immortal leader of the march to the sea. His headquarters are here, in a substantial three-story brick house on Walnut-street, a few doors from the superb Southern Hotel, covering all the space between Fourth and Fifth streets, a magnificent structure, and recently opened for the entertainment of the public.

Gen. SHERMAN is a hard worker from choice not less than the necessity of his position. He is ever at his post, easy of access, careless of the precise formalities of chilling etiquette, frank and straightforward in his manner, terse and nervous in his style of conveying his sentiments, communicative, familiar, genial in intercourse with his friends, and with those coming to him suitably commended, to form his acquaintance or gather facts from the stores of his wide knowledge and ripe experience.

The burdens of the last five years have stamped some wrinkles on his manly face. But the brightness of his keen, dark eye, the trenchant vigor of his sentences, as his clear, deep-toned voice conveys them, his quick and acute perception, his lithe and sinewy action, and the accurate rapidity with which he dispatches business, serve to show that his great pregnant campaigns have invigorated rather than impaired faculties, subjected long to the severest strain. His character, his exploits, his unostentatious manners, make him quite popular with the citizens here, and indeed in the district he commands. His name is felt to be the guarantee that the affairs of his department will be wisely and energetically conducted.

I notice in a church directory, in one of the city papers, forty-five churches put down as the aggregate formed by all the denominations of the city. The number is said to be given not quite accurately, and I suspect falls short of the truth, as the above statement would give only one church to about 4,500 population. Of the number as stated, 13 are Methodist, 10 Catholic, 7 Presbyterian, 6 Baptist, 5 Episcopal, 1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, &c. Several of the above are German Churches, the citizens of this class forming a very large popular element. Indeed, there are large districts of the city occupied almost wholly by German residents, who form, here as elsewhere, an orderly, peaceable and industrious part of the community.

I have been curious to learn the status, past and present, of these religious bodies in the matter of loyalty. I had thought to find it closely akin to that of the churches of Louisville, Ky. It is really much more hopeful. The First Presbyterian Church, a large and influential one, belonging to the New School, is ministered to by Dr. NELSON, formerly of Auburn, N. Y. He is successor to the lamented Dr. BULLARD, who was killed by the frightful accident of the cars breaking through the Gasconade Bridge ten years ago, and which, occasioning the death of thirty-four persons, some of them citizens of the first prominence, clothed the whole city in mourning. This church, with its pastor, has stood staunchly and unswervingly for the government and Union. The North Presbyterian Church, also New School, Rev. Mr. STARR, brother-in-law of Dr. NELSON, being pastor, has also a loyal record. The Second Presbyterian Church, Old School, of which Dr. RICE, now of New-York City, was formerly pastor, is understood to be, with its minister, thoroughly loyal. A section of this congregation, under a former pastor, Dr. BROOKES, having strong Southern sympathies, separated, and built in the western part of the city an elegant house of worship, which is largely attended. The First and Second Union Methodist Churches, of the former of which Gen. C. B. FISK, Commissioner of Freedmen in Nashville, was an active and influential member, are fitly designated by the names they bear. One or two Baptist Churches have also a fair record. Bishop CICERO HAWKS, like Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, and *unlike* Bishop WILMER, of Alabama, and the recently consecrated Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee, has helped by his influence a struggling government and given no comfort to its foes. Dr. POST, of the Congregational Church, a scholar and man of much power and weight in community, has been true, of course, as has Dr. ELLIOTT, and his Unitarian congregation, a man estimable for his virtues and his untiring ministries to the needy. The proclivities of the Catholics as a body are understood to have been rather Southern—at least the cause of the Union has received but little aid and comfort from this source.

But the prospect on the whole is fair. The Church is potential, and its leading influence here, I should say, is wielded for the truth and right. At least, there is enough of the right leaven here to leaven in time the whole lump. The rebellion's ignoble failure has made many reckless people reflective. Peace is winning daily victories over prejudice and headlong passion. Religious communities are beginning to see—and when they see fully, will act as wise people should—that nothing can be gained by looking morosely and hostilely upon the one good government God has decreed to preserve and perpetuate, or by postponing, through stubbornly fostered jealousies and acerbities, the happy day of universal harmony and cordial feeling. C. V. S.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 3, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has completed the roll-list of the members of the House. It is stated that he has not enrolled the names of any of the members elect from the States recently in rebellion. The number of Representatives on the roll is about one hundred and eighty-four. At a caucus of Republican members from Ohio, held Friday evening, it was decided that their votes should be cast solidly against the admission of members from the lately rebellious States, prior to the organization of the House. The caucus also decided to go in a body for Mr. COLFAX for Speaker and Mr. MCPHERSON for Clerk.

A caucus of Republican members of the House was held last evening. A resolution was adopted to refer the claims of the Southern members elect to a joint committee of fifteen, nine of whom were to be selected from the House. Mr. COLFAX was unanimously nominated for Speaker, and Mr. MCPHERSON for Clerk of the House. The Democratic caucus also met last evening, but transacted no business of importance.

The Aspinwall steamer which arrived yesterday brings later news from Chili and Peru. The Spanish blockade has been restricted to six of the Chilian ports, the immediate effects of which was only to sensibly increase the trade of the remaining fifty ports. This limited blockade attacks the interests of foreigners exclusively, suspending, as it does, all business transactions in the ports where European and North American commerce has invested its capital, and where, according to the dispositions of the government, importation free of Custom-house dues is not permitted. The Spanish Admiral PAREJA, it is said, continues to act in a most insulting and bombastic manner, and has hinted to the foreign residents the probability of a bombardment. Having expressly contravened the instructions of the Queen, it is thought he will soon be superseded and the country be relieved from its present adverse situation. In Peru the revolution is said to be successful, and President PEZET has left the country. In the attack on Lima the palace was fired, and narrowly escaped destruction. The troops who defended it fought with great bravery until every one was shot. Order was reestablished at the capital and at Callao. President PEZET took refuge on a British vessel, and was to proceed to Panama en route for Europe.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of those killed by the recent accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad closed last night. The various officials on the four trains present at the disaster were examined at length, and it would seem from the mass of testimony thus gathered, that the collision was the result of too much anxiety on the part of the conductor and engineer of the coal train coming down the south track. The extraordinary combination of circumstances which led to this terrible disaster, make it one beyond the pale of common accidents. The heavy grade of the road at that point, the rapidly accumulating trains at White House Station, and the derangement of the whole time-table by the breaking loose of the rear car of the freight train going up, made a collision inevitable. The jury will give their verdict to-morrow.

There are further troubles on the Plains. A party of two hundred Indians attacked a coach on Butterfield's Express route, last Sunday, near Downess Spring. Six of the passengers and the express messenger were killed. The savages afterward burned the buildings at Downess Spring and Bluff Station, together with a large amount of other valuable property.

The North Carolina Senate yesterday adopted the Constitutional Amendment without a dissenting voice. The present Secretary of State was reëlected, and Judges were chosen for two districts.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT visited both Houses of the North Carolina Legislature on Nov. 29, and was welcomed appropriately by the respective Speakers. He left the same evening for Charleston.

From Mexico the news is to the 6th of November. The government journals report successes in the interior. The Empress remained at Vera Cruz eight days, and sailed in a merchant vessel for Yucatan. The Emperor was at the Capitol. Gen. ZULOAGA has been sent from the country for receiving a letter, the character of which is not given, from the War Minister of the Juarez Government. He had gone to France.

Advices from Nicaragua bring official information that the United States Government declines to afford protection to Capt. LOZADA, of the schooner *Manuela Planos*, which has been seized by the authorities of Nicaragua on the ground of being engaged in an illicit traffic. Mr. DICKENSON, the United States Minister, had received a communication from Secretary SEWARD, containing instructions to the above effect.

Advices are received from Matamoras by way of Havana, but are of no later date than those already published. A French transport had arrived at Boca del Rio with four hundred Austrian troops and a detachment of Zouaves, who were to be immediately sent to Matamoras.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed the Exemption bill over the Governor's veto. It exempts from execution of judgment three thousand dollars' worth of property belonging to the head of a family, child, &c.

In the case of the steamer *Georgian*, under seizure at Collingwood, C. E., for violation of neutrality laws, an injunction of ten days has been granted, restraining the defendants from a threatened interference.

The dates from Honolulu are of the 11th ult. Twenty-six whalers were in port. The prospects of the sugar crop were good. The year's receipts of whale oil footed up 18,000 bbls.

A destructive fire occurred in Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday. Loss estimated at $60,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

The great five-story cotton warehouse at No. 15 State-street, extending from Pearl-street to Bridge, was destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, and THOMAS IRWIN, of No. 256 William-street, a member of Metropolitan Fire Engine Company No. 4, was killed by the falling of the walls. Several firemen and policemen who were in State-street when the walls fell were severely wounded. They were taken to the New-York Hospital.

The two hundred and fifty Boards of Registry in the city completed their lists yesterday, after having recorded six thousand nine hundred and seven names. If no names are stricken from the rolls as they stood at the November election, the lists will bear, on Tuesday morning, one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and forty-five names.

The "Travelers' Club" held a reception last evening at their "Club House," Fifth-avenue, where an interesting and eloquent lecture on "Chili and the Chilians," was delivered by Señor DON BENJ. VICUNA MACKENNA, who was received most warmly and applauded throughout.

Hon. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died at his residence in the Fifth-avenue, on Friday last. The funeral will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church in Washington-square, on Monday next at 3 P. M.

The third person implicated in the murder of Mr. OTERO in Brooklyn, has been arrested in Carlisle, Penn., by Detective WONDERLY of Brooklyn. He gives the name of COMBY, *alias* MERCIER.

Transactions in most kinds of Produce and Merchandise were on a restricted scale on Saturday. Flour, Wheat, Oats and Cotton were cheaper. Mess Pork was dearer. The freight engagements were moderate, with 518 vessels of all classes in port.

At the GUNTHER ratification meeting, at Cooper Institute Hall, last evening, about two thousand persons were present, and speeches were made by Mayor GUNTHER, Messrs. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, CHARLES PRICE, and WILLIAM B. RANKIN.

American Feeling Toward England and Toward Englishmen.

The cordial reception given to Sir MORTON PETO and his friends throughout this country, is commented on by the British Liberal press, as an indication of the friendly sentiments entertained toward individual Englishmen in the United States, however wide the national separation may be.

They improve the occasion to administer a just rebuke to that portion of the English press which, by its misrepresentations and ill-natured criticism, had done more than any other one cause to foster ill blood between two nations that ought to be united. They more than hint that an inferior order of unprincipled and scandal-loving *litterateurs* were sent over here, with instructions to pick out all that was corrupt and ludicrous, and to draw a picture which should make our manners, habits, and principles, the laughing-stock and scorn of the world. They admit that these adventurers, these national scandal-mongers, did their work; and just as busybodies in a village may spread abroad lies and scandals until each family is at swords-points with its neighbor, so these men—whilom poets, and novelists, and journalists—sowed the seeds of falsehood and jealousy and misunderstanding, with the hope perhaps in the future of seeing the dragon's-teeth crop of hate and anger, and armed and bloody contest, spring up between the two sister nations. Yet they have faith that time will change all this, and that the English will see how basely we have been misrepresented, and we will forget hasty words and unpleasant deeds, and come into the open relations of sympathy and good will which always exist between individual Englishmen and Americans, and which ought to be maintained between the peoples.

Our English liberal cotemporaries are undoubtedly right as to the personal friendly feeling existing here toward individual Englishmen, despite the injustice done us in so large a portion of the British press, and despite what we regard as the unfriendly and hasty action of the British Government, and the hostile encouragment given to the rebel privateers. Personally, the American never has any long-continued rancor against any one. He likes to be hospitable and cordial to strangers—even to enemies. Moreover, people here have now become profoundly indifferent to English criticism. Very few English works on America are ever republished here, or if they be, are much read. The leading articles of the London press, which used to be so widely reprinted throughout the country, are now seldom seen. Even the British views of continental policy and affairs are now not received or considered in this country. We take our information direct from the continent. The fact is that the reading community have entirely lost confidence in the trustworthiness of British statements about foreign matters, and our own affairs are too momentous and engrossing to admit of much time being devoted to foreign views of them. Not the bitterest and most false leader which the witty and unprincipled writers of the London *Times* could concoct against the United States, would even be read now; and Messrs. MACKAY, and SALA and REUTER might scatter their scandals over Europe by the thousand without even exciting an emotion of indignation in the national mind.

Englishmen, personally, are liked, if they are gentlemen or sensible men; collectively, they are detested. That is, the popular mind rankles with the sense of the vast wrongs done to us when our hands were tied, and under the protection of peace. It must be remembered that the money of Liverpool houses invested in rebel privateers, has nearly swept our commerce from the seas, and put the carrying trade of the world in the hands of British ships. The losses are vast: the sense of injustice and deception and bad faith toward us on the part of Great Britain, is very deep and strong. It cannot be expected that we should take all this calmly, or very soon forget it. The whole position of the English Government and the upper classes throughout our civil war, has been hostile to the United United States. And no arguments thus far advanced have been able to remove the profound conviction of the popular mind that the escape of the rebel privateers was connived at by the British Government.

Only one course will remove these feelings of our people, and bring back the two nations to public relations of amity and concord—that is, *full justice* on the part of Great Britain in the matter of the claims for damage by the rebel privateers. This will prove that the British Government regrets the past, and is willing to make honorable reparation for losses incurred through whatever fault or neglect of her own authorities or head officers. The attempt to make the question a matter of honor, and to decline arbitration, cannot but be regarded by all parties here as an unfriendly course, and one hereafter to be most dangerous to England itself in its precedent. Arbitration is the natural mode of settling such questions; and the refusal of it from pride betrays the consciousness of a bad cause. This course, and this only, can restore good relations between the two nations. Any other keeps up a continual source of mutual bitterness, and will inevitably, in the long run, bring out a hostile settlement, or at least great damage, to Great Britain.

BORROWED CAPITAL.—The Hecker folks trade largely upon borrowed names. That of Mr. DAVID DOWS is used without authority. The name of WM. M. VERMILYEA was used after his explicit refusal. We know both these men quite too well to permit a doubt of their fidelity to the Union cause. They are gentlemen of great wealth and high character. It is natural that the Mozart nominees should desire to avail themselves of the prestige of such names; but it cannot be permitted. Messrs. VERMILYEA and Dows are, as they always have been, true to their principles and their party.

The Mayoralty Election.

The canvass for Mayor is progressing satisfactorily. As the election approaches, estimates are being formed of the strength of the respective candidates. Into these we shall not enter now, further than to say that the indications equal our expectations, and justify the hearty and zealous efforts of the UNION party. Its candidate, Mr. ROBERTS, is decidedly popular. Every day and every hour shows increasing strength.

Mr. HECKER, with half-a-dozen nominations, and backed by the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, is fading out. His colors are not as bright as they were when first unfurled. Of the long list of "citizens" blazoned forth as supporting him, many, and the most influential, are for Mr. ROBERTS. And if, in the face of conclusive evidence that Mr. HECKER defended slavery as a "divine institution," the *Tribune* clings to him, its readers will not.

Mayor GUNTHER, though the McKeon nominee, is "fighting on his own hook." His election two years ago was a surprise. We did not understand it then, nor do we know where he expects to get his majority now. Lightning *may* strike the same place twice, but it is not the habit of electricity.

Recorder HOFFMAN, the nominee of Tammany Hall, is not sustained, as Tammany formerly sustained its candidates, by invincible legions. Poor old Tammany has seen its best days. The "Mozart" and McKeon" organizations are offshoots from Tammany. And within a few weeks there has been another "sloughing-off" into the "Metropolitan Club." The Recorder represents the city departments for whose shortcomings he is responsible.

Though we shall not know who is Mayor until after the election, we do not hesitate to say that there is abundant encouragement for work on the part of the friends of Mr. ROBERTS.

DEMOCRACY FIRST—REFORM INCIDENTAL.—Mr. LEE, in taking the chair at the *reform* ratification meeting, made a speech in which he is reported as saying:

"Democrats did not like to vote any ticket save that which bore the name of a Democrat. They could not urge this objection against the names which were brought before them, for they were Democrats well known and universally respected. The true principles of Democracy sought the greatest good of the greatest number. These gentlemen (Messrs. HECKER and O'GORMAN) were working for the people; the other nominees supported the interests of a few politicians. He asked if they were the nominees of a true Democracy?"

We copy from the *Tribune!* The great merit of *its* ticket is that it bears "no name save that of a Democrat." He might have added that it possessed the further merit of bearing "no name save" that of a "Copperhead Democrat"—Democrats who voted for SEYMOUR—of a State ticket which was elected by nearly 30,000, against the pronunciamiento of the *Tribune*, which elected the apostate ROBINSON by 300,000. These most unjustifiable attacks upon citizens are outbreaks of personal ill-will. If they followed the *Tribune* in its political sinuosities and vagaries, they would have thus been singled out for its abuse.

Mr. ROBERTS, whose "talents, merits and virtues" are acknowledged, is opposed on the ground that he is supported by gentlemen who have incurred the displeasure of the *Tribune!* And yet the *Tribune's* candidate for Mayor is the nominee of Mozart Hall. Concede, as the *Tribune* does, equal integrity to Messrs. ROBERTS and HECKER, whose associations and surroundings would be the most damaging? Mr. HECKER is the nominee of Mozart Hall. FERNANDO WOOD is his political groom. Mr. ROBERTS was constrained to become a candidate by the united and spontaneous sentiment of the Union party. Is that party what the *Tribune* so often represented it—honest, patriotic and loyal? Are we not as faithful to the interests and honor of the city as we have proved ourselves to be in reference to the State and the Union? And if so, why is MARSHALL O. ROBERTS distrusted? Why is the Republican party traduced? Why, above all, is the *Tribune* the assailant of both?

THE ROBERTS AND HOFFMAN RATIFICATION.—The meeting on Saturday night was all that the Union party expected and all that its candidates could desire. It proved that the Union men of the city are united and zealous. It proved, also, that the "under-current," or "ground-swell" of popular feeling is in favor of our ticket. The letters received and read from MOSES TAYLOR and WILLIAM H. WEBB, in favor of Mr. ROBERTS, show where the "solid men" of the city look for reform. Those letters show, also, that the writers act and intend to vote understandingly. The interests and character of Mr. ROBERTS are the best pledges the city can have of the moral certainty that, if elected Mayor, he will devote himself inflexibly to the correction of abuses and to an economical administration of the City Government.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—There was a vague rumor in the city, yesterday, that some serious step had been taken by the French Government, or by its representative at Washington, in reference to the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. In Wall-street it was said that the French Minister had been withdrawn from Washington; elsewhere it was said that the Minister had suspended official communication with Secretary SEWARD, by direction of his master, the Emperor. Up to the hour of going to press nothing definite was known as to the origin or veracity of these stories. They had sufficient effect, however, in the street to appreciate gold nearly one per cent.

MR. GREELEY'S "REFORM" CANDIDATE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.—None doubt Alderman RYERS' connection with the "Ring," and no where has the Alderman been more bitterly denounced than by the *Tribune*. And yet RYERS was Mr. O'GORMAN'S candidate for Alderman, not only when he was first elected but when reëlected. Here is the evidence:

Mr. LEWIS R. RYERS, having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart, and the Constitutional Union parties of the Sixteenth Ward, for Alderman, we heartily recommend him to the support of the taxpayers and electors of the ward, sincerely believing, if he is elected, that he will labor in our Common Council for a wise economy in all our public expenditures, and oppose with energy and determination all schemes presented that have not justice to recommend them.

RICHARD O'GORMAN and others.

Again, after Mr. RYERS had served two years in the "Ring," Mr. O'GORMAN reindorses him as follows:

Mr. LEWIS R. RYERS, [and other ward officers named,] having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart and the "Constitutional Union" parties of the Sixteenth Ward for Alderman, we heartily recommend him to the taxpayers and electors of the ward. Each of the abovementioned gentlemen have served the people of the ward, in their respective capacities, faithfully and intelligently, and, if reëlected, will labor with zeal and fidelity for the best interests of our citizens.

RICHARD O'GORMAN and others.

While Mr. O'GORMAN commends "Ring" Aldermen to the "tax-payers," the *Tribune* proposes that gentleman as a *Reformer!*

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Constitutional Amendment Adopted by the Senate Unanimously—Election of Judges and Secretary of State—Senators to be Chosen on Monday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 2.

Hons. W. H. BATTLE, R. M. PEARSON and E. G. READE were chosen Judges of the Supreme Court, to-day, by the State Legislature.

The Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate yesterday, without one dissenting voice.

DAVID A. BARNES is elected Judge of the First Judicial District Court, and E. G. WARREN Judge of the Second Judicial District Court.

R. N. BEST, the present incumbent, is reëlected Secretary of State.

Both Houses vote for United States Senators on Monday at 12 o'clock.

TROUBLES ON THE PLAINS.

Indian Attack on Butterfield's Express Coach—Six Passengers and the Express Messenger Killed—All the Buildings at Downess Spring and Bluff Stations Burned.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Dec. 1.

A party of two hundred Cheyenne and Apache Indians attacked a coach on Butterfield's express route on Sunday last near Downess Spring, and killed six of the passengers and the express messenger, named MERWIN.

After burning the express coach, the Indians went to Downess Spring and Bluff Stations, and burned all the buildings around them, and destroyed all the goods stored in the buildings.

They also destroyed a considerable amount of other property.

One of the passengers killed three of the savages, but was afterward shot, his heart cut out, and his body burned over a slow fire.

WILMINGTON.

Marine Disaster—Wreck of the Ship Alcyone—Safety of the Captain and Crew.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 29.

The ship *Alcyone*, Capt. LEAVITTE, of St. Johns, N. B., from Liverpool for Baltimore, with salt, went ashore on Bondy Island, about sixty miles north of Cape Fear, on Tuesday morning. The ship is a total loss. The Captain and crew were taken off by the steamer *Washington*, which arrived at this port to-day. The *Washington* made every effort to pull the ship off, but it was of no avail, as there was a heavy sea at the time.

The gunboat *Tincum*, Commander TEMPLE, arrived at Charleston to-day, to relieve the gunboat *Venable*, Commander PHELPS, which has been at the station since last Spring.

There was a heavy storm, with a very high wind, here last night.

A brig, name unknown, is reported ashore at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Dec. 1.

The steamer *Vixen*, late a blockader-runner, arrived here to-day. She is chartered to take a cargo of cotton and naval stores to New-York.

The body of a negro was found to-day in an empty magazine, much decomposed. An inquest was held upon the body, and the verdict was, "cause of death unknown."

Gen. Grant in Wilmington—His Departure for Charleston—Arrival of a Late Blockade-Runner.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 30.

Gen. GRANT and staff arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. A naval salute was fired in his honor by Commander TEMPLE, of the gunboat *Tincum*. The party leave for Charleston at noon.

Gen. GRANT and staff left here at noon to-day for Charleston.

A meeting of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company was held here to-day. Mr. H. M. DRANE was elected President. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the reissue of bonds, funding or capitalizing interest now due, and the President and directors were authorized to raise funds by loan to thoroughly equip and put in good running order the road.

This road, running hence to Charleston, is the link of the great Southern coast route.

The brig reported ashore at the mouth of the river yesterday has arrived here to-day, all right.

Arrived, brig *Dudley*, from Baltimore.

Cleared, schooner *Constitution*, for Kingston, Jam.

Lumber market unchanged; waiting shipment, 30,000 barrels naval stores. Good bales of cotton freight in demand, at yesterday's quotations.

The master of the brig *Dudley* reports: On the night of the 25th inst. fell in with the brig *George*, about seventy miles southward of Cape Fear. She was from Baltimore, and loaded with coal. Found her abandoned and seven feet of water in hold, and placed four men on board, with instructions to come to this port, if possible; if not, the nearest port they could make. Kept in company with her until 11 P. M. on the 27th.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Baez Elected President of the Republic.

Official advices from St. Domingo of the 18th of November, have been received in this city.

On the 14th the Constituent Assembly, acceding to the general desire of the people, elected by acclamation citizen Gen. BUENAVENTURA BAEZ President of the Republic.

A committee deputed by both the Provisional Government and the Assembly had left for Curacoa to meet Gen. BAEZ, and place in his hands the act of acclamation.

In a few days the Republic would be definitely constituted.

The death of B. J. RAJAS, one of the most prominent citizens in the country, is announced.

Negro Mob Near Mobile—Fire in the City.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

A party of negroes from plantations near Mobile, armed with rifles and sabres, attacked some white men on a neighboring farm. The leading negroes were killed; the others escaped, leaving their weapons behind them, in the swamps in the vicinity.

A large fire occurred here, destroying $40,000 worth of property. No insurance.

Mobile is filled with deserters from the army.

Movements of Gov. Curtin.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 2.

The steam revenue-cutter *Hugh McCullough* sailed for Havana to-day, with Gov. CURTIN and suite on board as passengers.

The Union Bund of the Sixth District.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1865.

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts:

The Union Bund of the Sixth Assembly District, consisting of independent and uncompromising Republicans, at its meeting on the 1st inst., at Delancey Hall, corner of Delancey and Forsyth streets, passed the following resolutions:

1. To ratify warmly and heartily the nominations of Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, for Mayor, and Mr. MURRAY HOFFMAN, for Counsel to the Corporation.
2. To appoint a committee of three to inform Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS of the action taken by the Union Bund.

Dr. WATERMAN, Col. J. KAPF and GEORGE H. HEHULE were appointed such committee.

F. HAGEMAN, Chairman.

C. WIRTH, Secretary.

A Good Nomination.

OTIS D. SWAN is the Union candidate for School Trustee in the Fifteenth Ward. He is thoroughly capable, has had a long experience in educational and general city affairs, and ought to have every vote in the ward.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony of the Conductors, Brakesmen and Engineers of the Four Trains—An Extraordinary Combination of Circumstances—The Accident Caused by the Very Zeal of the Employes.

The investigation by the Coroner's jury into the causes which led to the late collision on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was concluded yesterday, having been continued for two days. Coroner GEO. W. BROOM, on Friday, impanneled the following gentlemen as the jury: Peter E. Voorhees, foreman; Geo. J. Alpaugh, P. Voorhees, Elijah R. Hall, Aug. Reiger, Jacob Van Dorn, Henry Voorhees, Sylvester Lowe, John G. Pidcock, Peter Davis, Peter Ditman and J. E. Striker.

They immediately visited the scene of the disaster and on their return proceeded to examine all the officials connected with the four trains present at the time of the accident. Those consisted of the conductors, engineers, and brakesmen, of these several trains. Their testimony will be found below.

It appears that a freight-train was stopping at Lebanon to discharge freight, and as it started again the rear car became detached and ran down the inclined plane. The express train coming up right behind the first train made the danger imminent. A coal train going down on the other track passed the loosened car, and the conductor of that train, seeing the trouble, jumped off and threw a tie on the track to stop the runaway car. He failed in this, but got upon the car and put on the break. It is engineer being fearful of his not being successful stopped the coal train, ran on and stopped the express coming up. Being behind time he then jumped on his own train and started for the White House switch, where the down express would pass him. As he started another coupling broke, leaving the rear half of the coal train stationary. Before the difficulty could be remedied the down express came rushing round the curve and crashed into the coal cars. The people in charge at Lebanon had seen the coal train pass round the curve, so did not warn the ill-fated down train. A more extraordinary combination of circumstances it would be difficult to imagine. The efficient officials connected with the various trains seem all to have been animated by one common impulse—that of preventing a collision. They succeeded in the first instance, but their efforts brought on another catastrophe.

FIRST DAY.

The following is the testimony given at the inquest:

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. BLACKFOU, M. D.

I am a physician, residing near Lebanonville; was at the scene of the disaster at ten o'clock; my attention was first attracted to the wounded; there were fifteen of them; I think there were seven killed; I made an examination of the killed and ascertained the cause of their death; the most of them died from congestion of the brain; death was occasioned by the collision of two trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; the accident occurred in the Township of Teukesbury, in the County of Hunterdon.

TESTIMONY OF D. D. WOLVERTON.

I was the conductor of the coal train at the time of the accident; we were on our regular running time; while passing the corner on Pickle's Mountain I saw that a freight car loaded with hay had broken loose from the freight train and was running towards White House on the north track of the Central Railroad; my train was on the south track; knowing that the express train bound West was then due, and desiring to avoid a collision, which must inevitably have occurred, I jumped from my train, then running about eight miles an hour, for the purpose of stopping this car which was then running at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour; I threw a check tie in front of this freight car across the rail, expecting to check the speed of the car or throw it from the track; I succeeded in checking the speed of the car and caught hold of the ropes binding the hay to the car, and then applied the brake and succeeded in stopping the car; I then went back to the brakeman to flag the train then due; the accident that did occur, I believe, was unavoidable: every man on my train was in his proper place at the time of the collision; when I jumped from my train I left it in charge of the engineer; there is a curve in the road where the accident occurred.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD B. KIMBALL.

I am the engineer of the express train; my first intimation of danger arose from seeing coal spilled on my track; this was near the view of the coal train; I blew the brakes hard down three times; opened the throttle and sand-box and reversed my engine, and remained in my position until the collision took place; my first intimation of danger found me one hundred and fifty yards from the rear of the coal train; at the time of the collision I was running about fifteen miles an hour; our rate of speed is from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour; our instructions from the company require us to round curves with caution; the accident was unavoidable; I stuck to my engine until she stopped; the fireman was with me; I used every exertion to stop the train; my signal to the brakeman was immediately responded to; the brakes were applied hard and fast; at the place of the disaster I could not see a distance of one hundred yards ahead; I was seven minutes late at Clinton, six miles above; no train would have been on my track had it been on time.

TESTIMONY OF J. C. JENNING.

The first intimation of danger was the engineer's signal to apply brakes; I was then collecting tickets in the sleeping car, and at the rear end of the sleeping car; I have been on trains as conductor for two years; my train consisted of four cars; there were two brakemen, and a baggage-master who brakes his own car; they were all at their posts when I passed through; we had the ordinary number of hands employed: the train was running when the signal was given, about about twenty-five miles an hour; the accident was unavoidable, in my opinion; the track was wet, on account of a rain during the night,

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH B. CASE.

I reside at Trenton, New-Jersey; am an engineer on the Central Railroad; have been for seven years; when coming near the place where the collision occurred I saw a hay car loose and I informed the conductor; he jumped from the train. (Here he corroborated the rest of the conductor's testimony.) Fearing the conductor would not be able to stop the freight car, and knowing the express train bound West was due, I blew on the brakes, stopped my engine, jumped from the train and ran ahead to meet the express train; succeeded in stopping them; informed them of the obstruction on their track and then returned to my engine and started my train east: immediately on starting my train I discovered that it had parted almost in the centre; my train consisted of fifty-seven coal cars; I then started to the rear of my train for the purpose of flagging the express train bound east, then due; I reached a point one hundred and twenty feet from the rear of my train and saw the express approaching; they were then just rounding the corner of Pickle's Mountain; it is a very sharp corner; I signalled the engineer, giving the sign of danger; the engineer immediately blew down brakes, but was so near the rear of my train that he was unable to stop his train in season to avoid the disaster; I used every exertion to avoid the disaster; I consider the accident unavoidable,

SECOND DAY.

At the second day's session the following additional evidence was adduced:

TESTIMONY OF AMOS MCDONALD.

I reside at New-Brunswick; I am conductor of regular freight train on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; I was the conductor of this train the day that the accident occurred; my train was between Lebanon and High Bridge going West; we had the ordinary number of freight cars, seventeen in number, I think; the hind car broke loose at Lebanon Station; as we was in the act of starting; it was a car loaded with hay; as a general thing the caboose is the rear car, but the hay car was placed in the rear to avoid danger from fire; that is our customary practice? we have three brakesmen, a conductor, engineer and fireman; I had given the signal to start and was watching the rear end of the train, and saw the car break loose; we were on up grade; I was very near the bend of the train when it broke loose; this brakesman I think was at his post on the rear car; he did not assist me with the freight; the brakesman got on the train as it started; my duty is to receive and discharge freight on the train; it is the duty of the brakesmen to assist in loading and unloading freight at my order; it is the duty of brakesmen to leave the brakes tightened—to "leave in brakes"—and especially on an up grade, and at all times when the train is receiving or discharging freight; our instructions are to leave the brakes on the rear car "on" at all times; I could not tell whether the brakesman on the rear car had his brakes attached when the car parted just as we struck; I started after it with one of my brakesmen; we ran after it until we saw some one on top; we followed it about a mile, and kept after it until we saw some one get on top; we still kept on until we had been passed by the up express; the car did not go round the curve; the car was a quarter of a mile from me; I used every exertion to reach the detached car; ran until I was out of breath, and the brrkesman likewise; my train was on time; the regular passing place for Mauch Chunk Express is at Easton; the express train was on time; we were going, and had time to make; the car would run 75 yards to get its speed; the car acquired a speed of 20 miles an hour; it was a regular car; the coupling broke; it was one inch in diameter, and made of imported iron; it was the same as used by the company in coupling their cars; it might have been a flaw in the iron; the car was loaded, as usual, at the time of the break; I met the Western express near Lebanon, or thir side of Lebanon; we were just arriving when we met the express train; they were shoving on ahead; the express train was moving slow up to Lebanon; I did not see any coal train on the track; the coal train passed us at Lebanon, and I saw it and motioned the brakesmrn to take care of the car that I was running after; I had no idea of difficulty on the south track; I did not get around the curve; the coal cars were going down the grade, and we found the train at the turn; the coal train was going down the same way as the loose car; the coal train was in motion; I was 170 yards off when the coupling broke; the brakesman of the coal trrin did not get off his train; he stuck to his train; the coal train was out of sight first; it is a straight track from Lebanon to the curve, and I could not see; it was about 15 minutes from Lebanon when I got on the express; the brakesman would not have been as likely to see the car part company as I, for I was looking at it; I was on the ground; I had given the order to go, and stood looking at the trains on the platform; the brakesmen were just jumping on the train, and my impression is that the rear brakeman was upon the track; his place is on the rear car; I started immediately after the car when it broke loose; I cannot say where the brakeman was when we started; the rear brakeman has charge of the five or six last cars; the brakeman could get from the rear end of the long car to the caboose; the difficulty is nothing.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DELLEW.

I am one of the employes of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; I am now acting as head brakeman of a regular freight train; was acting in this capacity at the time of the accident; I know that the rear car of the freight train was detached by breaking of coupling at Lebanon Station; it was standing on an up grade; I did not see it at the moment of its breaking loose; the car was about forty feet from rear of train when I first discovered it; my attention was attracted to it by my conductor; he called out, and pointed to the car; I was standing by the second car from the engine just getting up on the train; the conductor was standing on the platform of station-house, opposite me; there was a coal train passing east, and I was between the two trains; I started to overtake the car; McDonald and I started after the car; I used every exertion to overtake the car; we run a mile; I knew at that time that there was an express train due up; I ran until I saw a man get on the detached car, and then I saw the express coming; conductor and myself were alone; the brakemen were on the train, I suppose; I think the rear brakeman was on the first or second car from the caboose; I know he was on the rear of the train somewhere; the express west had stopped, and had coupled the detached car fast to the engine, and was pushing it up when the train passed us; it was going at a rate of speed that would not allow us to get on it; we followed on and they pushed the car to Lebanon and attached it to the regular freight; I rode on the express from Lebanon to Clinton; the coal train on South track was round the curve before I started back to Lebanon; the hay-car was stopped within 75 yards of the curve, and we were within 100 yards of the hay-car; the rear of the coal train had passed around the curve, out of sight, I should think fifteen minutes before the express bound East came down; that was sufficient time for the coal train to have made White House, its regular stopping-place, and got out of the way of the express; the first I heard of the collision was at Clinton; I heard the coal train blow off brakes, the express train came up after this and was stopped; I consider the accident unavoidable.

TESTIMONY OF DEXTER B. LADD.

I am brakeman on the regular train of the Central Railroad; I was on the train in that capacity when the accident occurred; don't know where the rear brakeman was; there was a rear brakeman; his duty was to let off the rear brakes as the train started; the proper way to do this is to let off the brake from the rear car first, and then such other cars from the rear car up toward the engine as he has charge of.

TESTIMONY OF J. R. BETFIELD.

I am engineer of regular freight train, was acting in this capacity at the time of accident; the rear car was detached; I received proper signal from my con conductor to start; blew off-brakes and started my train; looked back to see if all was right, and discovered in starting my train that some of the brakes were on; if I had waited until all were off the train would have slacked back with me, and been more liable to break couplings; I could have started on a dead start, with all brakes off, with my train, but would have been more liable to break the couplings; did not see rear brakeman; don't know where he was; the coal train had passed round the mountain out of sight, I should think, twenty minutes before express passed me; this would have given it time to get out of the way of express.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN VAN HOUTEN.

I am fireman on regular freight train; my attention was called to the fact of rear car getting detached by my engineer, who jumped from the engine and left it in my charge, he running to get the car stopped; I do not know where the rear brakesman was.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT KNEF.

I am in the employ of the Central Railroad as brakeman on freight; I was the rear brakeman on this train; I was on the train at Lebanon at the time the car was detached; my duty was to stay on the rear car; I had brakes on the rear car; I was on the third car letting off brakes when the signal to start was given; I put the brakes on the three rear cars when the train stopped at Lebanon; I am sure of this; when I first saw the hay car loose, it was about twenty yards from the rear of my train, going down grade; I jumped off and started after it; but others were ahead of me and I soon returned to my train and then remained with it; my attention was called to the break of the coupling by the persons making a noise and calling out; there was a coal train passing the station, going east, at the time, and made some noise, when I was about starting from Lebanon I first took the brake off the hay car and passed from that car to the next car; removed brakes and then was just taking the third brake off when the train started.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN HINE.

I am station agent at Lebanon; when the Western Express, bound east, was approaching my station, I held out a red flag for the purpose of signaling engineer to check his train; I did this out of abundant caution; my orders require me to do this whenever a second-class car has not left my station more than fifteen minutes before the passenger train; this time the coal train had been gone a few minutes more than fifteen, but out of abundant caution I did this; I succeeded in checking the speed of this train, and then withdrew my flag; I had no idea but that the coal train was out of the way of the express at the time, but I did this, as I said before, out of abundant caution; the accident occurred at fifteen minutes after eight in the morning.

TESTIMONY OF CONDUCTOR HILL.

I was conductor on the morning express, the morning of the accident; I had notice of danger through Wolverton, conductor on the coal-train; my train was stopped in time to avoid a collision with the way-car; and I then cautiously ran my train round the curve to the place where the car of hay was standing, and coupling it fast; I then started with it ahead of the engine for Lebanon, and there had it attached to the regular freight; while we were putting the hay car fast to the engine I was out on the south track of the road; feeling that we had just escaped a smash up, and having done all I could with my train, and being about ready to start, some one slapped me on the shoulder and said, "Captain, get out of the way of the express;" this express was then within about one hundred yards of me; I immediately got on my train, and in a moment the express went dashing by; at this time I had no knowledge of any obstructions on the express track by reason of the coal train being on the track, and I knew nothing of the accident until I got to the Junction.

TESTIMONY OF STEWART WYCKOFF.

I am a farmer, and reside near where the accident happened; I was in a position to see all that occurred on this side of the curve, where I could see all that transpired on the east side of the mountain; the coal train broke by my crossing; I saw Wolverton stop the train and then start to warn the down train; the train coming in sight very soon afterwards prevented him doing so.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN H. BROWN.

I am in the employ of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company as ticket agent, at the junction for Central Railroad; I was at the junction on the arrival of Hill's train on the morning of the disaster; I had a conversation with Hill concerning the disaster; Wolverton was present, also Fulper; I first got a dispatch with the news of the disaster just as the train arrived; Wolverton came up and made some remarks; he spoke of flagging No. 1 train; I do not know exactly what he did say; I think that it was that "if Mr. Hill had flagged the down train the disaster would have been prevented;" I could not say that he was blaming Mr. Hill; Mr. Hill made no reply.

By the Coroner—Did Wolvaton make these remarks to any one in particular? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Hill make any reply? A.—No, Sir.

By a Juror—What was the impression at the Junction when this accident occurred? A.—Many thought that if the down train had been properly flagged the accident would not have occurred; I did not pay much attention to the conversation, having a great deal on my mind at the time.

TESTIMONY OF JESSE R. DONALDSON.

I am the baggage-master of Mr. Hill's train, was acting in that capacity at the time of the accident; I saw Mr. Hill on the ground; I had no conversation with him regarding the approach of the West express train; my train was not moving when the West express passed us; I had no knowledge of any obstructions on their track; I heard no one say to Hill that he ought to flag that train; I said that I thought that the express ought to have been flagged; I said so after it had passed us, and before I had heard of the accident; I thought it possible that the train might be delayed; I had just stepped off, and was standing on the ground, and had just time to get out of the way of the express train; I did not see Mr. Hill until after the express passed us; the express train was running at its usual rate of speed; I think that the train was a mile from where the collision occurred when it passed us; I did not know that the train was coming.

By the Coroner—Whose place would it have been to flag the train? A.—Anybody's.

Testimony Resumed—I thought that we had escaped a collision, and gave no thought to any other tain; I do not think the coal train was moving; from the time we passed the coal train to where the hay car, it was over ten minutes; I did not notice the order of the coal cars; I knew that the hands were off the train, and supposed the coal train was stopped for that purpose.

By the Coroner—To who did you make your remarks about flagging? A.—I do not know exactly.

Coroner—I understand you to say that your impression was that the express ought to have been flagged. A.—I thought the coal train had plenty of time to get out of the way, still I thought it would have been better to have flagged the down train.

Testimony resumed—I am positive that my train had not started when the down train passed us; my attention was directed to the coupling of the hay car; I was not much excited at the time, and congratulated myself on the escape our train had; I cannot say what was our position at the time of coupling the car; if I had been in a position to flag the down train I do not know that I would have done it, though I thought it ought to be done; I thought the other train had gone on; our instructions are to be on the safe side; I do not know where Hill was at the time of the collision; I don't recollect exactly who uncoupled the car; I think I did, but I don't recollect that I did.

By a Juror—Q.—Is it the custom or the duty to flag trains? A.—Yes; it is the duty of all of those on the train.

Juror—Q.—Who was ahead with the flag? A.—The brakesman.

Juror—Q.—Who gives him orders in such cases? A.—The conductor.

The jury then adjourned for consideration, and will meet to-morrow for the purpose of rendering their verdict.

METROPOLITAN FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Report of Chief Engineer Cunningham, of the Brooklyn Western District.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met at Firemen's Hall at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Mr. PINCKNEY in the chair. After routine business, the annual report of Chief-Engineer JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of the Western District of Brooklyn, was received and ordered to be incorporated with the Commissioners' annual report to the Governor. The report shows that the force under Chief CUNNINGHAM'S control now consists of seven assistant engineers, nine hundred and four members of engine companies, three hundred and sixty-nine members of hose companies, and one hundred and ninety members of hook and ladder companies, making a total of fourteen hundred and seventy-three men. The machinery consists of eight hand-engines, six steamers, fourteen hose carriages, and five hook and ladder trucks. Ten engines are in good condition, ten hose carriages in good condition, and four in ordinary condition, three hook and ladder trucks in good condition, and two in bad condition. The expenses of the department during the year were $26,774 86. Deposited in the hands of WILLIAM BURRELL, Esq., Treasurer of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, $470. Losses by fire during the year, $203,747; same time in 1864, $634,248.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

James O'Meara, Wendle Becker, Edward Roach, Andrew Keating, Charles Welde, Peter Becker and Wm. Niffen were appointed members of the Metropolitan Engine Company No. 39.

De Witt Beardsley, Homer Bunnel, J. Willse, Stewart Corson, P. A. Meeks, John A. Thompson, Seylur Topping and J. D. Ferris, firemen, resigned, and their resignations were accepted.

It was voted to place a fire telegraph in the rooms of the Board of Insurance Companies, at No. 156 Broadway, the insurance companies to bear the expenses.

The house and lot in Renwick-street, formerly occupied by Hose Company No. 41, were surrendered to the city, and Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, the Secretary of the board, was instructed to notify the comptroller that the premises had been surrendered.

It was voted to have the Harlem fire-bell put in ringing order.

There being no further business requiring the board's attention, they adjourned to 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon next.

Obituary.

HON. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

Hon. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK died at his residence in Fifth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street, on Friday last. Mr. VAN SCHAICK had attained the venerable age of eighty-four, but it was only within the last year or two that any evidence of failing powers was observed. The deceased was the son of Gen. GOZEN VAN SCHAICK, of whom honorable mention is made in the history of the Revolution. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK was born in Albany in 1782. He removed to this city, and in 1825 became a member of the firm of JOHN HONE & Co., dry goods auctioneers, in which business he acquired a considerable fortune, which was afterward increased by judicious investments in real estate. In 1832 he was elected to the Assembly. The following year he was returned to the Senate, and was reëlected in 1835. He also held the offices of Alderman of the Fifth Ward, in 1833, and of Assistant Alderman in 1835. In 1849 he received the Democratic nomination for Mayor, but was defeated in the election by CALEB S. WOODHULL. In 1855 he was appointed a member of the Board of Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, which position he retained until 1859. Mr. VALENTINE, in his *Manual of the Common Council* for 1864, in speaking of the opening of the Grand Reservoir—or Lake Manhattan, as it is sometimes called—on which occasion Mr. VAN SCHAICK, then 82 years of age, delivered a very eloquent address, says:

"Hon. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK may be justly regarded as the father of the great enterprise of introducing Croton water into the City of New-York. He was, at the time of the inception of the project, a Senator from this city in the Legislature of the State; he framed the act to authorize the city authorities to undertake the work and to incur the necessary expense to perfect it, and was mainly instrumental in effecting the passage of the act. His intimate connection with the successful prosecution and completion of the work is well known to our citizens. He has almost exclusively devoted his rare executive talent and administrative ability to the completion of the stupendous undertaking of supplying the city with the pure waters of the Croton—an event that, to his clear perception of the requirements of our population, was so indispensably necessary to the health, comfort and convenience of every inhabitant of our city."

Mr. VAN SCHAICK was removed from the Croton Department to make room for a member of the "ring."

The deceased was a gentleman of cultivated mind, and of sterling integrity of character. He visited Europe several times, and became familiar with the leading men of the day. He took a lively interest in scientific and benevolent enterprises, and by his wealth and influence greatly promoted the efficiency of the Sabbath-schools of the Reformed Dutch Church, of which he was a member. Mr. VAN SCHAICK leaves a large family, all of whom are of course amply provided for. His funeral will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, on Monday next, at 3 P. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1865.

At a meeting of the officers, clerks and employes of the Croton Aqueduct Department held this day, THOMAS STEPHENS, President of the board, was called to the chair, and HENRY L. ROBERTSON, Clerk to the board, was appointed Secretary.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The painful intelligence has just been received of the decease of the Hon. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, Ex-President of this department, and, whereas, aside from the universal and heartfelt expression of those feelings of respect and love which those who have ever been officially associated with him cannot but entertain, it is but fitting that some formal, though at this time necessarily brief and feeble, acknowledgment should be made of the obligations which we, in common with our fellow-citizens, owe to the memory of one who has devoted so many years of a long and well spent life to acts eminently conducive to their health, comfort and happiness; and, whereas, the history of the introduction and use of Croton water in our city, in its conception in the year 1832, its undertaking in 1836, and its satisfactory completion in 1842, also, in the creation and organization of the present Croton Aqueduct Department in 1849, and subsequently, in the faithful and efficient administration of its executive duties, are but transcripts from the life records of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK; therefore,

Resolved, That on the occasion which has now brought us together, we feel that we cannot but attempt (however feebly it may be) to express our deep sense of the loss which the City of New-York has sustained in the decease of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK—for so many years her most devoted and disinterested laborer in all that promised the advancement of her best interests, and to whose untiring efforts, more than to those of any other person, the people of this city are indebted for the origin and happy consummation of the great work of introducing into their streets and dwellings an ample supply of pure and healthful water. This noble work will to all future ages be his best and most enduring monument.

"None but the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Resolved, That we beg leave to tender to his bereaved family our most respectful sympathy in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the officers, clerks, and employes of this department will participate in the solemnities of the funeral ceremonies, on Monday next, 4th inst., for which purpose this office will be closed on that day at 12 o'clock M.

THOMAS STEPHENS, Chairman.
HENRY L. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

The American Bank Note Company.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of this company has been drawn to a paragraph from the Washington *Star* of the 30th ult., giving an account of some examination made at the Treasury Department as to the evidence of the surreptitious impression of a genuine plate, used by the counterfeiter in printing the backs of the spurious one hundred dollar compound interest note, having been taken after or before the plates and dies prepared by the American Bank Note Company were delivered by that company to the Treasury Department.

This paragraph states this "investigation shows that the counterfeits are made up from a plate surreptitiously obtained from this (the American Bank Note) Company."

This statement is supported by a supposed demonstration, which to those familiar with the business will need no refutation, and which would amuse the counterfeiter, whoever he may be. And as no other reason, and no actual proof is pretended to support this imputation upon the security of plates and dies in the custody of the company, the paragraph might be left to every careful reader's own correction.

I beg, however, the favor of stating, through your paper, that this company is ready to submit to, and give every aid to, any examination into the matter which the Treasury Department may desire; and that "experts" or plain men, upon the most thorough scrutiny, will have no doubt that the surreptitious impression was made from the genuine plate in the hands of the government, and after it was changed from the condition in which it was delivered by this company. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. HATCH, President.

Quarantine Matters.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE AND SECRETARY WELLES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS, No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1865.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have been instructed by a resolution of this board to apply to you for the use of the receiving ship *North Carolina* for quarantine purposes in the port of New-York, to meet the emergency which now exists by the importation of cholera from Europe until our Legislature convenes and some provision is made by the State.

The Secretary of War has kindly placed the steamship *Illinois* at our disposal, but it only meets a part of the existing want. Two vessels are required, one as a hospital ship, and the other as a place for the temporary detention of passengers who have been exposed to cholera, and when it would be unsafe to permit to proceed to [illegible] with their baggage and clothing can be thoroughly disinfected.

The *Illinois* [illegible] to be well adapted to the latter purpose. For the former we have nothing but the hospital ship, which has been provided by the State for cases of yellow fever. She is now used as a cholera hospital, but she is not of sufficient capacity, nor is she entirely suited to accommodate the number of cases which medical men confidently predict will very soon appear in our harbor.

The law requires this board to take care of cholera patients in such manner as the emergency shall require; but the Legislature at its last session, probably not anticipating the appearance of cholera here before it should again assemble, did not provide us with funds to meet such expenditures as are now required. In this emergency we feel justified in asking the General Government for temporary aid.

The administration of quarantine at this port is more national in its benefits than that of any other port in the Union; and this board, therefore, thinks that it is not asking too much to ask the National Government to bear some of its burdens. The *North Carolina*, we understand, is not now in use by the government. Will you not, therefore, aid us in the manner suggested?

I remain, your obedient servant,
CYRUS CURTISS, President.

The following reply was received:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 29th Nov., 1865.

Cyrus Curtiss, President Board of Quarantine Commissioners, New-York:

SIR: Your communication of the 25th instant has been received.

Gov. FENTON has been informed that the *North Carolina* would be sold at a low rate to the authorities of New-York, but the department is not authorized to convert a public naval vessel into a quarantine or hospital ship for other than public use.

The State or municipal authorities have more legitimate authority to purchase than the Secretary of the Navy has to give a ship for the purpose required.

Very respectfully, &c.,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Thanksgiving at the Five Points House of Industry.

The Trustees of this institution, in making their usual Thanksgiving appeal for aid, present the following statement to enable the friends of the poor to understand the nature and extent of their wants: Twelve hundred and eighty-four women and children have been received into the house and sent to situations, or returned to friends during the year ending with the 1st of October. Sixteen hundred and thirty-three children have been taught in their schools during the year. Three hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-six meals have been given to the poor, mostly to children. At this time a family of more than two hundred are maintained in the institution, and almost thirteen hundred meals are given daily. Some twenty thousand pounds of bread, with other articles of food, and several hundred dollars in money were distributed in families where sickness and want prevailed. Eleven hundred pair of shoes, and thousands of garments were given away. Strict investigation is made before aid is afforded. Donations in money, clothing and all articles of food are earnestly solicited, and will be sent for if desired. The Trustees depend very much on the receipts of this season to meet the expenses of the House through the year. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer or to

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent,
No. 155 Worth-street.

Dinner will be prepared on Thanksgiving Day, at 1 o'clock, for two thousand.

TRUSTEES.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, President, No. 45 Tenth-street.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer, No. 149 Pearl-street.
R. B. LOCKWOOD, No. 18 Platt-street.
CHAS. ELY, No. 434 Broome-street.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, No. 13 East Fifteenth-street.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH, No. 95 Front-street.
D. LYDIG SUYDAM, No. 25 Waverley-place.
THEO. B. BRONSON, Secretary, No. 99 Ninth-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—On Thursday evening last, Messrs. LOWELL and OTTO, Detectives of the Treasury Department, assisted by Officer MCWATTERS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, arrested, at the New-Haven Depot, JOHN BURLINGTON, charged with procuring and selling counterfeit twenty-five cent and fifty dollar bills. He was at the depot for the purpose of furnishing a man named ST. JOHN with $500 worth of this stuff for operations in the country. He was arrested while passing the money to ST. JOHN. He was fully committed by United States Commissioner BETTS, yesterday.

IMMIGRATION.—The following emigrant vessels have arrived at this port during the week ending Saturday: Nov. 27—*Louisana*, from Liverpool, with 284 passengers; *North American*, from Liverpool, 490; *Southampton*, from London, 102; *Caledonia*, from Glasgow, 350. Nov. 28—*Atlantic*, from Havre, 560. Nov. 29—*City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, 450; *Allemania*, from Hamburg, 505. Nov. 30—*Hermann*, from Havre, 335. Dec. 1—*Pennsylvania*, from Liverpool, 329; *Princeton*, from Antwerp, 289. Dec. 2—*Valley Forge*, from Hamburg, 352.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER IN CUSTODY.—Officer FREUDE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on Saturday arrested FREDERICK BASS, alias William Snelling, on a charge of having knocked HARRY SMITH from the yard-arm of the ship *Valley Forge*, on her trip from Liverpool to this city. The ship has been at sea nearly fifty days, and it is alleged that soon after leaving New-York BASS assaulted SMITH, and injured him so badly that death ensued soon afterward. United States Commissioner OSBORN committed the accused for examination.

THE ST. JOHN EXPLOSION.—Miss CLARA L. CUNNINGHAM died yesterday morning, from the effects of injuries received by the explosion on the steamer *St. John*. Her sister MARY and father, Mr. JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, both died from injuries received on board the steamer. Miss CUNNINGHAM is the seventeenth victim of the disaster.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.—A discourse on behalf of the institution known as "The Sheltering Arms" will be delivered at St. Ann's Free Episcopal Church, on Eighteenth-street, this evening, by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PACKER DIVORCE CASE.—The suit of Mr. JAMES PACKER, assistant clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, for divorce from his wife, SARAH J. B. PACKER, on the ground of adultry, was tried on Thursday and Friday last, in the Circuit Court of Kings County, before Judge LOTT. From the testimony for the prosecution, it appears that Mrs. PACKER was extremely free in her manners, and that a barber named JNO. QUEBECK, who kept a shop in Fulton-stret, was frequently alone with Mrs. PACKER at unseasonable hours, and that Mrs. PACKER visited QUEBECK at his own establishment. Improper conduct with a person named LAVERY was also testified to. On the part of the defence, QUEBECK denied that any improper intimacy existed between himself and defendant; and his wife, SOPHIA QUEBECK, testified that the evidence in regard to QUEBECK and Mrs. PACKER being alone together at unseasonable hours was untrue, and that Mrs. PACKER only visited QUEBECK'S shop once. MARGARET LANTZ, mother of the defendant, testified to cruel treatment of her daughter on the part of complainant, and to his having communicated to his wife a loathsome disease. The case was given to the jury on Friday night, but being unable to agree, they were discharged.

FIRES.—About 10 o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in a two-story frame house in Third-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, Gowanus, owned by the Schermerhorn estate. It was occupied by a family named HUSKINS. The house and furniture were damaged to the extent of $3,000, on which there was an insurance of $2,900 in the Market Company, of New-York. Cause of fire unknown..... About 3 o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out in BROWNELL'S metal-works, Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Boerum-street. Amount of loss on contents about $8,000; on building, $3,000. Insured for $5,500 in the Hamilton, Fireman's, Trust and Brooklyn Companies. The premises were owned by PHELPS, DODGE & CO., of New-York. The buildings were destroyed, with nearly all they contained.

SCALDED TO DEATH IN A DISTILLERY.—Last Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, Mr. JAMES FOYLE, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, employed in HUSTED'S distillery, Skillman-street, near Flushing-avenue, was scalded by the bursting of one of the pipes through which the hot swill passes, and died shortly thereafter, from the injuries sustained. It appears the deceased was leaning on and trying to force the swill through the pipe. The pipe gave way, precipitating him some twelve or fifteen feet, and an immense amount of steam rushing from the vat upon the deceased, he was almost instantly steamed to death. The body was removed to the residence of the family in Skillman-street, near Park-avenue. The Coroner has taken charge of the body.

A RIVER THIEF SHOT.—Three men, named JAMES WILSON, JOHN KANE and JOHN RILEY, were arrested on Friday night for stealing sugar from WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S dock, foot of Amity-street. They had broken open a hogshead of sugar, when they were discovered by private watchman WILLIAM LAWN, who gave the alarm, whereupon the thieves attempted to escape in a small boat. Officer BOYLE ordered them to stop, and refusing, they were fired upon. A pistol ball struck KANE in the wrist, and the parties surrendered. They were taken to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, and committed for a hearing.

INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. B. MILRAGGE, while passing down Spencer-street, near Myrtle-avenue, last evening, fell into a cellar opening, which had been left unguarded, and sustained severe injuries. Two of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise hurt. He was taken to his home near by.

DROP IT, MADAM.—"Drop what?" says the indignant lady reader. Drop PHALON'S Night-Blooming Cereus on your lace handkerchief, and the fragrance imparted will cling to it until washed out by your laundress.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Art Photography.

From the American Phrenological Journal.

There are at the present time in the gallery of Messrs. Rockwood & Co. a series of heads ordered by the Century Club as illustrations for the to-be-published proceedings of the recent Bryant testimonial, which are pronounced to be some of the finest specimens of photographic art extant. The portraits, imperial size, are of William Cullen Bryant, Wm. M. Evarts, George Bancroft, H. T. Tuckerman, N. P. Willis, Bayard Taylor, and a number of other writers and poets. A few of these gentlemen have said that these were not only the best portraits of themselves ever made, but intimated that it was by these pictures they would wish to be remembered—or, as we can express it, these are to be their *historical portraits*. Messrs. Rockwood & Co. have lately introduced two new inventions in the art, one of which seems to be the very perfection of photographic portraiture, viz., the photo-miniature, or miniature on porcelain. The new process is one perfected after a series of experiments commenced six years ago, with the design of obtaining a durable and beautiful style of miniature that would take the place of the very pleasing but almost invariably inaccurate ivory miniature. The new style of picture accomplishes that result, combining the fidelity of the photograph with the brilliancy and delicacy of the ivory miniature. It is produced on the beautiful ground surface of plate porcelain, and, from the absence of organic matter, can in no way ever undergo the slightest change.

The other invention is for the reproduction of maps, plans, or drawings of any kind, exactly the size and scale of the original, upon a new and more expeditious plan than formerly used. This latter invention will be of great interest and importance to architects, machinists, engineers, and all others who require the rapid duplication of their working drawings.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, which took the first premium at the Fair of the American Institute, is WARRANTED the best in use. Send for circular giving wholesale and retail terms. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 347 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHASE—HART.—On Thursday, Nov. 30, in Philadelphia, at the residence of the bride's parents, by His Honor Mayor Henry, FREDERIC CHASE and CLARISSA S., daughter of Samuel Hart, Esq., all of that city.

SCRYMSER—MILLER.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, by Rev R. S. Foster, CHARLES A. SCRYMSER and ANNIE, youngest daughter of the late Augustus Miller, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CROSS.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Orin and Harriet Cross, aged 15 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M., from residence No. 217 South 9th-st.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 2, from injuries received on board the steamer *St. John*, Clara L., second daughter of Mary B. and the late John F. Cunningham, aged 11 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on Monday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DICKSON.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 2, JAMES DICKSON, of apoplexy.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 121st-st. and 3d-av., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

REDMOND.—On Thursday, Nov. 30, at the residence of his parents, No. 16 Varick-st., JAMES ALEXANDER, son of James and Kate M. Redmond, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on this (Sunday) afternoon, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock, at the Dutch Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) Washington-square, near 4th-st., without further notice. The remains will be interred at Cranberry, N. J.

SENIOR.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, of consumption, MARY BLACK, wife of Francis C. Senior, aged 30 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members and congregation of the Washington-square M. E. Church, and members of Greenwich Lodge No. 40, I. O. of O. F., also the members of John D. Wilard Lodge No. 250, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation.

SWARTZ.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 2, SAMUEL C. SWARTZ, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 304 East 51st-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Friday, Dec. 1, MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, on Monday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WARREN.—On Thursday, Nov. 30, ELLEN CHENEY, daughter of Wm. H. and Maria J. Warren, aged 5 years, 9 months and 28 days.

POLITICAL.

"STAND BY THE FLAG."

REGULAR

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR MAYOR,

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL,

MURRAY HOFFMAN.

WM. R. STEWART, Chairman.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, HENRY H. HUELAT, Secretaries.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

For Mayor,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.
ISAAC BELL, Chairman.

WM. DODGE, MENZO DIEFFENDORF, Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

NOMINATIONS:

For Alderman,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON.
For School Trustee,
JOHN A. FOSTER.

To the Electors of the Eighteenth Ward, being that part of the city bounded by Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth-avenue and East River:

Mr. Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., has been induced to accept the nomination for the office of the Eighteenth Ward, by those citizens who desire reform in our municipal affairs.

He is well known as a resident of the ward, and for a life-time identified with our metropolis in her political and commercial progress, in her charities and in her noble enterprises.

With learning as a jurist, long-experienced as a legislator, and an unspotted record in public and private life, we commend him to the suffrages of our fellow-citizens.

Andrew Warner, James Kelly,
John A. Weeks, Samuel K. Mabbet,
James G. King, William Walker,
Charles P. Kirkland, J. G. Churchill,
George Griswold, Isaac Sherman,
Henry J. Scudder, William M. Evarts,
O. D. F. Grant, Frank E. Howe,
D. D. Field, Edward R. Coles,
James W. Underhill, Emil Kirkner,
Charles Tracy, Benj. F. Mannierre,
Joseph G. E. Larnard, J. Lathrop,
Henry Berry, J. J. Townsend,
William B. Bibbins, Henry Wilson,
William Lambeer, Jr., John McDonald.

UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY.—THE Executive Committee of this society will be in session daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M., at Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., until after election.

Veterans can obtain information between those hours in regard to the plan of the campaign.

It is intended to make a final charge on Copperheadism on Tuesday next.

Soldiers, look to your interests.

J. H. HOBART WARD, Chairman Ex. Com.

TWENTIETH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

FOR COUNCILMEN—SEVENTH DISTRICT.
GEORGE HETTRICK,
THOMAS DUFFEY,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMANN,
FRANCIS REYNOLDS,
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
FRANCIS A. THOMAS.

JAMES O. BENNETT, President.
WILLIAM ROY, JR., CHARLES NESBIT, Vice-Presidents.
ROBERT USHER, JR., A. B. HINE, Secretaries.

RUBBER RINGS FOR BALLOTS AT ALL hours, at No. 134 Spring-st.

POLITICAL.

ROBERTS AND HOFFMAN.

MERCHANTS' MEETING.

The undersigned, MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN of the City of New-York, desirous of promoting economy and fidelity in the administration of the City Government, and friendly to the election of true and faithful Union men to the offices of Mayor and Corporation Counsel, earnestly recommend their fellow-citizens to support

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
FOR MAYOR, AND
MURRAY HOFFMAN,
FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL,

at the Charter Election on TUESDAY NEXT, and call upon the Merchants and Business Men to meet in Mass Meeting in Wall-st., head of Broad-st., on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 o'clock, to take measures to promote their election.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

Moses Taylor, P. M. Wetmore,
Henry Clews, Francis B. Cutting,
R. A. McCurdy, C. E. Detmold,
Paul Spofford, Moses H. Grinnell,
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., Samuel Blatchford,
Samuel Ruggles, Timothy G. Churchill,
Andrew Carrigan, W. A. Ransom & Co.,
Isaac Sherman, E. D. Morgan & Co.,
James Kelly, Edward Haight,
Simeon Draper, Hiram Walbridge,
Henry M. Faber, Hiram Forrester,
William E. Dodge, S. D. & D. W. Morrison,
Sturges & Co., R. F. Yelverton,
Fellows & Co., Rohrback & Manning,
Henry Levy & Bros., John F. Seymour & Co.,
J. L. & B. Willard, James M. Meade,
F. B. Curtis & Co., M. E. Townsend,
Roe Lockwood, Victor Sandelrom,
J. Taylor, Oppenheimer Bros.,
W. S. Thomson, Langdon & Co., Doremus & Nixon,
Sulzbacher, Gutteman & Weidels,
David Morrison & Son, Geo. W. Wiley,
P. Pfifer & Co., John McFarland,
Seligman & Stettheimer, Joel B. Erhardt,
M. Cohen, A. Snyder,
M. Herzog & Co., R. H. Williams,
H. Gitterman, E. N. Snyder,
Minthorne Tompkins, Geo. W. Riblet,
W. W. Russell & Co., Elliot F. Shepard,
M. Briggs & Co., Wm. K. Strong,
Burdett, Jones & Co., Wm. B. Taylor,
Joseph Rich & Son, B. W. Griswold,
R. Somerville, E. L. Taylor,
James Suydam, William Orton,
James S. Polhemus, Geo. G. Coffin,
Woodruff & Robinson, John W. Norton,
Clark & Hall, W. R. Gillett,
Clarkson Bros., John Y. Culver,
William Field & Son, James Turnbull,
J. G. Hamilton, William Jones,
Hewitt & Ryerson, Gilbert H. McKibbon,
G. Merle, Son & Co., M. A. Read,
Walters & Hill, W. D. Nichols,
Rufus Sanger, Wm. Plimly,
Seymour A. Bance, Wm. H. Waring,
C. Pullman, James A. Mandeville,
G. Russell, C. H. Woodhull,
Joseph G. Bartine, Isaac G. Coffin,
John R. Platt, Sonneborn & Co.,
O. W. Joslyn, L. Ansbacher & Co.,
W. F. Rowland, John Taylor,
Adam Merzbach, A. H. Rosenheim,
Caspar Schmidt, A. Frankfell,
Henry A. Burr, A. Manlove,
John Harper, James T. Hill,
W. H. Bostwick, A. M. Bogardus,
Francis Leland, E. C. Jones,
Mayer Stern, Joseph T. Hallock,
Benj. Lehman, B. Waterbury,
Chas. L. Burnham, Clark, Baird & Johnson,
Fitch, Estee & Co., John G. Bloomfield,
W. P. Town, Wm. F. Hall,
Gideon Jennings, J. C. Sturtevant,
A. K. Robbins, Henry B. Hallock,
Peck & Schindhoff, E. A. Hastings,
Hoover, Stone & Co., Adam Smith,
Fort & Hunt, James, Smith & Shepard,
Wm. E. White, T. C. Ingalls,
Thomas James, E. B. Little & Co.,
Wm. E. Millett, Shook & Morgan,
Hecht Bros., Alfred Bristoe,
John F. McCusker, Friend Pitts,
James Blake, A. S. Hope,
E. W. Bogardus, J. C. Davison,
Edwin G. Lane & Co., Geo. F. Lorrigan,
R. Macdonald & Co., Keeler & Co.,
Robert H. Overton, Hedges & Powers,
John G. Marshall, John H. Davis,
J. B. Ryer, James S. Oakley,
Henry Keyser, J. W. Culver,
W. M. Walton, Hull & Arnold,
M. C. Doremus, Peter Cook,
F. F. Jones, E. S. Capron,
A. C. Lamson, J. H. Choate,
Samuel J. Berry, Robert M. Dewitt,
John B. Bartlett, M. M. Backus,
J. Weed, William Muhl,
Charles F. Harris, W. W. Crane & Co.,
Wagner & Kellan, Giles, Wales & Co.,
Lewis & Corlies, William J. Miller,
Charles H. Wheeler, Sturdy Bros.,
O. L. Knox, Falkenkamp & Co.,
Johnson, Wyman & Co., Wm. B. Asten,
Win & Weaver, Silcocks & Pooley,
H. H. Willman, J. C. Aken & Co.,
George W. Quintard, W. S. Sperry & Co.,
S. O. Walker, S. W. Chamberlain,
C. F. Secor, E. G. Webster & Bro.,
James W. White, Francis G. Miller,
Joseph Requa, Hirsch & Openheimer,
V. S. Woicott, Burbank Bros.,
John Elliott, John Mack,
John W. Sedgewick, P. J. Taggart,
John W. Oliver, Charles Birch,
D. D. Winchester, Henry Almy,
George Jeffries, F. Reed,
S. N. Lecomte, R. B. Strachan,
O. H. Ropp, C. Waite & Co.,
James M. Cox, John Daval,
D. Gibson, James Phelan,
F. H. Chapin, John Oakey,
Lansing C. Moore, Bulkley, Anten & Co.,
Thisohl & Legare, James O. Morse & Gillies,
D. C. Ripley, F. W. Bacon & Co.,
H. D. & J. N. Brockman, E. S. Dodge & Co.,
Bacon & Russell, A. M. Watson,
Dovale & Co., Henry Lawrence & Sons,
S. C. Evans, John Hannah,
Thayer & Sargent, Wilber & Hastings,
W. Ellis & Son, Merritt & Trimble,
Samuel Crowell & Son, W. F. Stoutenborough,
Lewis & Brown, Wm. B. Folger,
Geo. Davis & Co., Alex. Turner,
Lester Clark, F. G. Richardson,
Woodruff & Robinson, Joseph J. Eager,
Thomas & Burnham, John M. Underhill,
Crowell & Paine, Wm. T. Park,
Calvin Adams, C. C. Caswell,
Henry A. Morrison, Chas. E. Quackenbush,
Boylan & Tuers, Henry A. Morgan,
S. Haskell, J. S. Utley,
Thomas J. Possee, S. Barraclough,
Weed, Baiken & Co., Abijah Gilbert,
Fred'k Stevens, Payson & Paul,
E. G. Belknap & Son, Benedict Bros.,
Musgrove & Young, A. Lane,
A. Benedict & Bro., Cooper & Fellowes,
Furnald & Clark, Emil Shultz,
John Wilson & Son, Archibald Johnston,
Lowrey & Co., Joseph Trippet,
G. E. Ransom, Wm. A. Seaman,
M. Hartley, Partz & Buck,
John H. Nichols, Geo. W. Putnam,
Geo. B. Nichols, Volney Green,
H. G. Carter, A. Raymond,
Wm. R. Davidson, Wm. Handley,
Joseph B. Pollock, M. T. Sacia,
Edward S. Vanderpool, Carty & Bertme,
H. M. Herrick, Fredk. R. Sherman,
G. W. Newton, Paul E. Rovert,
Henry Long, James R. Lott,
James Struthers, H. Hunt,
H. Harrington, Wm. A. Morris,
Kernsay & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
E. H. Fosdick, A. O. Morton,
J. H. Small, F. O. Pendexter,
F. P. Russell, Miller & Conger,
H. S. Burger, A. B. Miller,
Thomas E. Garson, Leonard G. Van Kleek,
Robt. W. Failer, John C. Boyle,
Wm. Scott, James Bogert,
Augustus Whitlock, Joshua S. Peck,
E. B. Sutton, John McAuliffe,
H. E. Maring, G. W. Ford,
Chas. C. Duncan, Freeman Bloodgood,
Wm. S. Whitlock, Wm. H. Cary,
J. W. Kendall, Marc Eidlitz,
Eggleton, Angel & Co., A. S. Osborn,
Thomas Ayling, Jr., D. P. Pierson,
Otis W. Booth, Daniel Herbert,
H. W. Hunt & Co., S. F. Orcutt,
Rundell, Jones & Rudge, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
Mangam & Tolbat, John C. Wandell,
J. H. Winslow & Co., J. A. Jacobs,
Remsen Appleby, A. P. Arnold,
Charles P. Kirkland, C. G. Hairns,
Alexander W. Bradford, J. Pangburn,
B. F. Raynor, J. Romaine Brown,
John M. Dodd, Samuel S. Reed,
Gustavus A. Conover, D. D. Conover,
Isaac Lewis, Wm. H. Raynor,
John T. Conover, Warren Brady,
Wm. A. Miller, J. D. Phillips,
N. S. Laforge, A. W. Platt,
N. O. Munroe, E. Phalon,
E. K. Adams, Henry Smith,
Abraham Lent, E. Sherman,
Robert Smith, John L. Young,
M. B. Smith, John A. Holmes,
Theron R. Butler, E. H. Mead,
Guy R. Pelton, A. S. Swords,
Wm. T. Black, F. C. Oakley,
S. W. Cadwell, Rathbun, Caldwell & Co.,
Wm. E. Waring, Edgar F. Randolph,
John H. Porter, D. H. Printup,
James Marriner, W. S. Harvey,
Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Albert L. Eastman,
Livingston, Fox & Co., Miln P. Dayton,
John R. Smith, Richard H. L. Townsend,
W. C. Harris & Co., Colwell Brothers,
Chas. G. Judson, Colwells, Shaw & Willard,
J. Monroe Taylor, A. W. Willmarth,
C. W. Whitney, Chas. J. Martin,
Edward P. Moore, H. A. Thorn,
Thorn & Tobias, C. L. Nichols,
Hatch & Co., A. B. Lesure,
Wm. Arnoux, Finkle & Lyon,
S. J. Avery, George F. Bellows,
James D. Richard, A. L. Hone,
C. H. Smith, O. C. Jones,
E. H. Gonge, Almon W. Griswold,
E. V. Haughwout & Co., Wm. Scott & Sons,
Sheldon & Co., Maunsell B. Field,
J. H. Winslow & Co., Christy & Constant,
Charles Scribner & Co., John Delamater,
James M. Raymond & Co., Joseph S. Myers,
James Wilcox, Alexander Holland,
Benjamin Pike & Son, J. Hothstaeter,
Chase & Co., Stephen Merritt,
John Vogt & Co., A. J. Brummell,
Brewster & Co., Andrew J. Case,
John C. Parker, James B. Delamater,
James Miller, Nicholas F. Palmer,
George J. Glaze, Daniel W. Allen,
H. A. Spaulding, John P. Hone,
A. Bellows, G. Dessanor,
E. Dexter, David Lichenhein,
Saml. B. Higgins, Sixs Chas. Kapff,
E. S. Johnson, Charles Herman,
G. F. Ladd, Mortimer Von Strautz,
W. A. Hayward, D. Ko nholz,
Berlin & Jones, J. Ructtger,
Badger & Dillon, B. Kaclin,
Gunther & Smith, Jacob Spielman,
R. M. Hedden, J. Danenbaum,
J. Thompson, S. Landmann,
Lockwood & Collins, Benjamin F. Manierre,
B. Schintzler, D. Willis James,
Jacob Theiss, Eugene Pomeroy,
L. Rucsameyer, Charles L. Carpenter,
George F. Steinbrenner, S. T. Cannon,
E. B. Sutton, A. G. Dunn,
John E. Wylie, Benjamin W. Bonney,
Ezra White, Peter Coutant,
J. Maunder, Daniel Schanck,
Edward Dayton, Jr., Saml. S. Wyckoff,
Charles T. Polcamus, Wright Gillies.
Thomas C. Sheperd,

POLITICAL.

Jonathan W Allen, A. B. Brinkerhoff,
Francis A. Palmer, Wm. A. Darling,
Le Grand B. Cannon, Daniel Hoag,
Waldo Hutchins, Russell W. Myers,
Israel Stone, Peter Voorhis,
Wm. Walker Phelps, Jas. L. Coggswell,
D. A. Cushman, Wm. Coggswell,
Thomas Gardiner & Son, Wm. Tucker,
Thomas Murphy, C. A. Heckscher,
John Roach, Leonard W. Jerome,
M. L. Marsh, Samuel B. H. Vance,
Jacob Voorhies, Warren Leland,
W. W. Sanger, James Horner,
James W. Ramsey, Wm. M. Evarts,
William Borden, James Underhill,
John P. Smith, John A. Foster,
Silas C. Herring, B. J. Greeley,
David Dows, Walter Carr & Co.,
J. M. Fiske & Co., A. S. McPherson,
L. Roberts & Co., J. M. Wallace & Co.,
Edward Cromwell, W. S. Lawrence,
Henry W. Smith, Homan & Ray,
Sherwood & Penfield, Partridge, Wells & Co.,
H. D. Walbridge & Co., Hyatt & Mount,
Rawls & Seymour, Samuel Hotaling,
John W. Thorne, O. D. Van Wagenen,
Wm. Patterson, Wm. R. Foster,
F. A. Fisher, A. E. Orr,
S. O. Ryder, Joseph Allen,
G. W. Van Buskerck & Co., Samuel Moore,
Parker, Brooks & Co., Robert J. Randolph,
Thomas W. Griffen & Co., Charles Fox.
And several thousand others.

UNION NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN

FOR THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
ALEX. H. KEECH, GEO. D. KELLOGG,
WILLIAM B. WHITE, GEORGE H. MACKAY,
J. WILSON GREEN, MORRIS A. TYNG.

REFORM THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, NINETEENTH WARD.
FOR ALDERMAN,
JAMES W. CULVER.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD, held THIS EVENING, the following candidates were selected and indorsed, and recommended for the support of the citizens of the ward:

For Mayor:
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.
For Corporation Counsel:
MURRAY HOFFMAN.
For School Commissioner:
FREDERICK A. SMYTHE.
J. W. TIEMANN, Chairman.
H. P. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

At a meeting of delegates, RICHARD WARREN was unanimously nominated for School Commissioner for the Fifth School District.

S. L. GRISWOLD, Chairman.
L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Parts of XIth and XVIIth Wards
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
CHARLES E. LOEW.
JOHN G. BECK, Chairman.
P. SCHNITZLER, Secretary.

UNION AND CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
Sixth District—Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.
JAMES L. HASTIE.
FOR TRUSTEE,
Twentieth Ward,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools of Third School District, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For Trustee of Common Schools of Ninth Ward,
JAMES W. BOOTH.
JAMES W. FARR, Chairman.
R. R. CARPENTER, Secretary.

UNION AND McKEON NOMINATION.

For Alderman, Twelfth Aldermanic District,
WILLIAM H. HAIGHT.

UNION AND CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards.
FOR COUNCILMEN:
XIIth Ward—STEPHEN ROBERTS,
MICHAEL HALLARAN.
XIXth Ward—Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMAS.
XXth Ward—GEORGE HETTRICK.
XXIst Ward—CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
XXIId Ward—MILNOR IMLAY.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

FOR TRUSTEE OF COMMON SCHOOLS
OTIS D. SWAN.
C. J. LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
A. J. CONKLING, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

ONLY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the United Democracy of the XVITH Ward, comprising the Tammany, Mozart and McKeon organizations, ORLANDO P. SMITH received the unanimous nomination for School Trustee.

NOAH TAZWELL, Jr., Chairman.
EDWARD MONTAGUE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1865.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Union Nomination.
For Alderman,
HENRY S. WALLACE.

UNION AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION.

For Councilman, Fifth Senatorial District, (10th, 11th, 13th and 17th Wards,)
WILLIAM H. FALCONER.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,
JOHN HECKER.
FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

12th, 19th and 22d Wards.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner—HORATIO P. ALLEN.
EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARSHALL O. ROBERTS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE have been located at Gibson's Building, corner Broadway and 13th-st.

The committee will be in session day and evening until after election.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
FRED. C. WAGNER, WM. T. BLACK, Secretaries.

FOR COUNCILMEN IN THE FIFTH District, WILLIAM BURNS, who, if elected, will prove, as he always has done, an honest and upright man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION

of the following line of goods now opening for
FALL AND HOLIDAY SALES.
REAL BRONZES.
COMPOSITION BRONZES.
MARBLE, ORMOLU AND GILT-MOUNTED CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
FANCY GOODS.
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY.
STERLING SILVER AND FINE PLATED WARE.
FRENCH CHINA, both white and decorated.
GLASSWARE, engraved, cut or plain.
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
in bronze, cut glass and fine gilt, from original designs.
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in sterling silver, and other goods.

Undoubtedly the largest and best assortment now in market.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

ANALGESIQUE

Instantly cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, headache, and all acute and chronic pains. It will not stain or injure the skin; is applied externally, and physicians recommend it. It should be kept in every family, and thereby prevent much suffering. Thousands of cures have been effected by it, and it can be had of all druggists. SAYRE & CO., No. 484 Broadway, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
CURES
COUGHS, COLDS,
AND ALL LUNG
COMPLAINTS.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston, and
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS

Cured in a few hours, and the Skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.
No. 81 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, and No. 268 4th-av.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Shippers will please take notice that on and after this date, all bills of lading by vessels on this line will be signed on board the ship.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. PHILIP PHILLIPS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the sweetest singers in the country, will be present on the occasion, and favor the audience with some of his excellent music.

Reserved seats may be obtained, without extra charge, on early application to Swayne's book-store, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 53D-st., near 7th-av., 10½ A. M., interesting services connected with the formal reception of the sixty members of the late 53d-st. church, together with those who have been immersed during the month. W. H. PENDLETON, pastor, will preach in the evening.

REV. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, PASTOR OF the the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, will preach on SUNDAY, Dec. 3, at the hall, No. 65 West 34th-st., northwest corner of Broadway. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. DUNCAN, of Fall River, Mass., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. D. P. HENDERSON, of Louisville, Ky.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, opposite the Academy of Music, in East 14th-st.—The congregation of this church will meet on SUNDAY MORNING next in Irving Hall, at 10½ A. M., exchanging places of worship with that of St. George's, (Rev. Dr. TYNG'S,) to accommodate the latter in the administration of the Holy Communion. Evening services in the church as usual. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Rector.

A MEETING ON BEHALF OF THE P. E. Freedmen's Aid Commission will be held in Calvary Church, in this city, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Bishop of the diocese will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. A. H. VINTON and WASHBURNE, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS and others. The clergy and laity are most respectfully invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION BETWEEN Spiritualism and Orthodoxy, SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Should Spiritualism have the Confidence of Christian People, or is it of the Devil?* At 10½ A. M. a convocation of mediums. Public tests will be given at each meeting, at No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st., where mediums can be consulted every day in the week.

SUNDAY DISCUSSIONS AT METROPOLITAN HALL—No. 95 6th-av. AFTERNOON, at 3, Dr. LEWIS will show, in reply to Dr. THOMPSON—*That a Future Life can be Proved by Spiritual Manifestations.* At 7½ P. M., Dr. MARY E. WALKER, who served two years as major in the Union army, also a term in the Libby prison, will give an address in favor of the enfranchisement of all.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, CORNER 23D-st. and Broadway, will be open on SUNDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. C. BENNING, former pastor of the First Congregational Methodist Church, New-York, will lecture MORNING and EVENING. Subjects—Morning, *Ministry of Angels;* evening, *A Portion of his Early Experience Inducing a Belief in Spiritualism.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—No preaching corner Catharine and Madison sts. 3d inst., on account of repairs. All other meetings as usual. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 71 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., a sermon to young people. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school and class-meeting as usual. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st.—Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and a collection will be made in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Chapel on 3d-av., corner of 76th-st., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.

FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF SUNday-school No. 23 New-York Union, Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1865. Interesting exercises may be expected. Addresses by the pastor, Rev. L. W. OLNEY, and JOHN C. BAXTER.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL deliver his fifth discourse in the series to Young Men, at Elm-place Congregational Church, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Speaking.* Preaching in the morning at 10½ as usual. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT, AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SABBATH EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *Retribution Considered as the Evidence and Redemption the Essence of Christianity.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. An extra service on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M., recognizing the new pastor. Sermon by Rev. C. G. SOMMERS, D. D.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MORAVIANS.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. A. REINCKE. Friends and strangers are kindly invited. Seats free.

AT THE CHURCH OF PILGRIMS, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. Baker, pastor, Rev. WM. W. CRANE, D. D., of Michigan, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Revival meetings each evening through the week. Seats free; public cordially invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, morning and evening. Subject for the evening—*An Earnest Word to Those who Say, "I belong to no Church."* The public are cordially invited to attend.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BEtween 76th and 77th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Rev. WILLIAM D. WALKER will preach in the afternoon.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH services in the Eighth District Court-room, corner 7th av. and 22d-st. Service at 10½ A. M.; lecture for the Jews, by Rev. CHARLES LITTLE, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—HENRY-ST., CORner Scammel.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening, on SUNDAY, Dec. 3. Seats for all.

ELDER JOSIAH LITCH, EDITOR ADVENT HERALD, Boston, preaches for Messiah's Church, 7th-avenue, near 11th-st., on SABBATH, at the usual hours, A. M., P. M. and Evening. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

REV. E. G. BROOKS GIVES HIS CLOSING discourse to the young, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Responsibility.* Morning service at 10½ o'clock. All made welcome.

WHAT CONSTITUTES HEAVEN?—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture on this subject, in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE SPEAKS for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, 33d-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½. Seats free to the public.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning services at 10½; evening at 7½. Subject for the evening—*The Last Supper of Jesus.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMONDst., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Mr. McALLISTER will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. Dr. TYNG in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, pastor.—Services to commence SUNDAY at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Jesus and the False Messiahs.*

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Deity of Christ a Consolation to Believers*, and at 7½ P. M., subject—*Divine Attributes Harmonized by the Atonement of Christ.*

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW WILL ADDRESS the children of 16th-st. Baptist Sabbath-school (16th-st., near 8th-av.) on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 3, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Confirmation at 7½ A. M. The Rector will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. MORGAN at 7½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL hold an Ordination in St. George's Mission Chapel, 19th-st., near 1st-av., on ADVENT SUNDAY, Dec. 3. Services to commence at 10½ A. M.

FORTIETH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—40th-st. and Lexington-av., Rev. CHAS. E. HART, Pastor. Divine services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MACDOUGAL-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services on SABBATH, Dec. 3, at 10½ A. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. L. W. OLNEY. At 7½ P. M., anniversary of the Sabbath-school. All invited.

REV. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW WILL deliver the Thanksgiving discourse, on THURSDAY MORNING, at the Wainwright Memorial Church, Waverly-place, corner of Hammond-st.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADison-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

SPIRITUAL MEETING—LAMARTINE HALL—Corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Relation of facts, 3 P. M. Trance speaking, 7½. Evening subject chosen by the audience.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. SUNDAY. The Sabbath School concert being in the evening, at 7½.

MISS LIZZIE DOTON, A REMARKABLE inspirational speaker, will address the "First Society of Spiritualists," No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY, 10½, free; 7½, 20 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS are invited to attend a training-class in the 29th-st. Mission Chapel, near 7th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SELLA MARTIN, PASTOR OF THE Shiloh Presbyterian Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ in the evening, at No. 61 Prince-st.

ARMAGEDDON.—REV. S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Where and What is Armageddon?* The Christian public invited.

REV. WM. BUTLER, D. D., OF INDIA, who has just returned to this country, will give his lecture on the *Sepoy Rebellion* at Cooper Institute, Dec. 12.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESbyterian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor.—Services in this church on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND will preach on SUNDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching by Rev. J. P. NUTTING, of Concord, N. H., next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. W. C. CARK, pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—A collection will be made for Thanksgiving Day in the hospital, after the sermon in the chapel, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY GORDON, OF CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., will preach in the Jane-st. U. P. Church SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cobden—Will Mr. Bright Take Office in Earl Russell's Government—The Winter Theatrical Season—London Paupers.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1865.

If you are not tired of the literary autopsy of Lord PALMERSTON, some opinions a little at variance with the eulogies of the press and pulpit may interest you. A gentleman who made a speech at Bristol the other day culled a few thorns from the back files of the London *Times*, to give some piquancy to the wreaths of roses it has been hanging on the tomb of the defunct Premier; and now when the Earl of SHAFSBURY and Dr. CUMMING had certified that he had a through ticket to Paradise, *à la grande vitesse*, Prof. ROPES tells us what was Mr. COBDEN's opinion of the great departed. He thought him "the most dangerous and mischievous minister that ever trifled with the reputation of his country." "He was thoroughly persuaded that Lord PALMERSTON would betray the Liberal cause. Gifted with the spear of Ithuriel, he had no difficulty in detecting the fallen angels who squat upon the Liberal benches. How much easier was it for him to predict the policy of a man who never had a single political conviction throughout the whole course of his public life." Having these convictions, Mr. COBDEN firmly refused to take office in Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet.

Will Mr. BRIGHT take office in that of his successor, Earl RUSSELL? That is one of the questions of the day. I should think not. Great in the opposition—great in giving an independent support to the government, strong in attack, he would be weak, and he could scarcely fail to be ridiculous, if called upon to defend the government. Just fancy Mr. BRIGHT making apologies for the conduct of the War Office, or the policy of the Indian Government, or exerting his powerful and trenchant eloquence to satisfy the people with some partial, illusory measure of reform. I do not think he will place himself in any such absurd position. There are to be changes, no doubt. Sir ROBERT PEEL, our rowdy Secretary for Ireland, they say is to have a peerage, and is to be succeeded by BERNARD OSBORNE. Sir ROBERT was one of PALMERSTON's pets—pups, I think would be the word on the other side of the Atlantic, and he will suit admirably in the House of Lords. We shall know more about it all on the 1st of December, for on Nov. 30 Mr. BRIGHT is to attend a great reform meeting at Blackburn, when he will undoubtedly tell us what we are to expect. Somebody asked PALMERSTON what he would do about reform. "Oh, that's all settled," he said; "A Scotch member is going to move for a Commission of Inquiry. We shall grant it, and that will postpone the whole matter to the Greek Kalends." RUSSELL proposes, it is said, to adopt the same policy. It is a troublesome business, but I believe the desire for the extension of the suffrage, is greatly overrated, and that there is more urgent need of many other reforms. If votes could be taken from all who use them ignorantly, perversely, or corruptly, it might be better than the extension of the suffrage where it is sure to be abused. The more any one is acquainted with what are most truly called the "lower orders" in this country, the more they must be satisfied of the absurdity of placing in their hands the governing power. A landless, homeless man, with no right but to sell his labor while he can work, and die in a poorhouse when disabled, what can he do with a vote, but to get the market price for it? He has no intelligence to use it—he is almost sure to abuse it.

The theatres are all getting well at work for the short Winter season before the holidays. The illness of SOTHERN appears to have opened the Haymarket to CHARLES MATHEWS and his wife, in whom you have lost one of the very best actresses on the English stage. How much she owes to her native American talent, and how much to the tuition of that wonderful old boy her husband, I cannot say, but she develops a power, a depth, a humor and a pathos no one in America gave her credit for, and has acquired a refinement and finish of art that is really admirable.

And then she has proved to be the most admirable and devoted of wives. Poor MATHEWS never saw any real comfort until he carried her off bodily—and a nice arm-full she is—from poor Dolly DAVENPORT, because, no doubt, he thought he had the best right to her. Careless and extravagant—the spoiled pet of society—he was always in debt, and a large portion of the time in jail. When he joined his misfortunes to those of Mme. VESTRIS, they were a pair of extravagances that no talent and no success could sustain. It would have taken California, supplemented by Petrolia, to have kept them going. Madame was the incarnation of elegance and extravagant caprice. She would put on a dozen pairs of kid gloves of an evening, and never the same pair twice. The eau de cologne for her baths cost a Prince's revenue, and CHARLES was just as bad. The consequence was a tap on the shoulder and a residence in Whitecross-street, with the regularity of rates and taxes. The present Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS has changed all that. She has brought order, economy, and domestic bliss in to their happy home, and they are both earning and saving lots of money. I do not know how old MATHEWS is. He must have been born about the same time as Lord PALMERSTON, Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of WELLINGTON, in some antediluvian period. He has lived the hardest and fastest sort of life, and yet he is the lightest, sprightliest comedian on the stage, all steel springs and fire crackers, with a polished ease, and an airy grace unequaled. He reminds me of nothing so much as one of those toads, which, after being shut up in a block of marble since the ages of the megatheriums, hop away in as lively spirits as if they had come down fully charged with electricity in the last thunder shower. *Moral:* Take a wife, anybody's you can get, so that she is clever, handsome, and a pattern of all the domestic virtues.

For a wonder, we have got an original English comedy in three acts. It is called "Society," and written by *a* Mr. ROBERTSON, who seems clown enough to become in time *the* Mr. ROBERTSON. The people in the piece are a set of London press writers, steeped in beer and tobacco, at one of their queer public houses, where they drink each others healths, sing discordant choruses, and read their proofs as they come in from the printing offices, and a set of bogus fashionables and snobbish aspirants to society. It is produced at the Prince of Wales, and Miss MARIE WILTON as the heroine, has little to do but dress nice and look pretty, which she does every time. The piece wants plot, and unity, and finish, but it has plenty of fun and some good characters and situations, and if worked out a little more, might do in America. The press scenes would be amusing. As to the moral of the piece, it is English and bosh, as usual. The hero is discarded because he has neither money or position, and the heroine is to marry a snob with lots of cash, who expects to get into Parliament. Does the poor barrister and leader writer marry the girl in spite of society? Not at all. He beats his rival in the election, and his brother dies and leaves him a baronetcy and a fortune. Then the heroine accepts him, and becomes a lady, and society, satirized all through the piece, is vindicated and triumphant in the *dénouement*.

How are you off for magicians? We have one here, Col. STODARE, who, for some two hundred nights at the Egyptian Hall, has been making a decided sensation, and fills his saloon eight times a week with full and fashionable audiences. He has gentlemanly manners, which is half the battle. His feats of legerdemain are rapid and dextrous beyond belief. He is an amusing ventriloquist; and he has one piece of mechanical mystery which, in some respects, surpasses anything I have ever seen. It is the Sphinx, a mystery—a head or face in a box, which is set on a table, and which smiles and speaks in a manner so perfectly and beautifully natural as to take away the breath of the spectator. It is really worth seeing; and if the Colonel should put it in his carpet-bag, and take a steamer for America, by all means see it. I do not know that he has any idea of such a thing, but he might do worse.

As we have a report of cholera on board a steamer from Brest to New-York, and as it is only too possible that you may have an attack of the pestilence from which we are so far exempted, I wish to give you notice of a remedy that seems to have been tried with good effect among the English residents in Paris. It is a patent medicine, known here as BROWNE's Chlorodyne. It is prescribed, as I happen to know, by most reputable physicians, as a sedative and anodyne, but was introduced as a remedy for the early stages of cholera by Mrs. FORBES, wife of the English chaplain in Paris. She gave it in fifty or sixty cases with uniform good effect, and a new supply ordered from London was passed free over the railways and through the Custom-house. I don't puff quackery if I know it, but I had long ago, from what I had heard of this medicine, resolved to try it in cholera, if I had the opportunity. It is composed of chloroform and some narcotic, not opium, it is said, but what, I have not inquired.

The coal oil discovery of which I wrote last week, is now said to have been made in Flintshire, Wales, but I judge that so far there are only indications—a small smell or so. There is said also to be flowing springs near Archangel, in Russia.

But we are having no end of discoveries in illumination. A literary gentleman, who has been for some time a secretary or amanuensis of Mr. CARLYLE, the newly-elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh, has just invented a lamp for burning magnesium, of a character so simple and effective that all the mechanicians are astonished. It is one of those happy ideas that seem inspired, and that at the same time make everybody wonder they had not thought of them. The magnesium is reduced to a fine powder; then mixed with sand, it runs through a tube as from an hour-glass, and when lighted by a match, a brilliant and steady flame is produced, until the reservoir is exhausted. Thus all the difficulties of using this light for streets, public buildings, light-houses, and so on, are overcome.

The pauper population of England and Wales, to say nothing of Scotland and Ireland, is, at this time, of wonderful prosperity; close upon a million—larger than the entire population of twenty-one of the States of the American Union at the last census, and about equal to the populations of such States as Massachusetts or Missouri. Imagine, if you can, one million of paupers. Of these, nearly forty thousand are insane—an insane population as large as New-Haven or Troy, with idiots enough to people Newport, New-London or Hoboken. Not that these pretty towns would hold all the idiots. These are only the pauper idiots who are supported by the rates. There is a higher class living on taxes, rents, tythes, and so on, that would swell the number beyond my present means of computation.

With this million of actual paupers you may class two millions more who are on the verge of pauperism, and suffering more or less from destitution, keeping up a sad and sorry fight for dear life, which ends as such struggles must. When I look at the ignorance, vice, and misery throughout there poverty-stricken millions, I cannot help thinking that England wants something more effectual in the way of reform than suffrage extension to six-pound householders. In my humble opinion, what England wants is a government.

The run on Yankee humor continues, and WARD and LOCKE have issued sixpenny editions, of all those remarkable classic authors, from "Jack Downing" to "Orpheus C. Kerr." When WARD and LOCKE have made their fortunes on the sixpenny editions, Messrs. Catch and Bolt will issue them at threepence for the lower millions; so there is at last a chance for the enlightenment of the asses of these benighted islands. MONADNOCK.

FROM BRAZIL.

The New Steamship Line—Southern Immigration—Letter of Gen. Wood.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1865.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company has at last become a reality, the new line having been inaugurated by the steamer *Havana*, which will leave this port on her return trip this afternoon. Let us hope that the new enterprise may flourish as it deserves, for it cannot fail to be of immense advantage to the two countries. Brazilians going to Europe will, it is to be hoped, avail themselves of the facility afforded by these vessels to see the United States on their way, as a four months' stay is allowed to passengers who may wish to go to England via New-York. Thus far the Brazilians have been far too apt to take the Old World, especially France, for their model, instead of studying and following the progress of the United States; the consequence has been, as we see but too clearly, an almost complete stagnation of material enterprise, a highly polished but rather superficial education among the better classes, not unfrequently accompanied by practical irreligion and gross ignorance and bigotry among the lower.

Of late the journals have teemed with notices of America and the Americans, called forth by the arrival of a number of Southern gentlemen who intend to buy land for a large number of their friends; the talk is of 50,000 families, who are represented as willing to emigrate. Gen. WOOD, who has been received by the Brazilian Government with open arms, is now in the provinces with several other agents, to examine the land which the government may be able to dispose of. The Brazilians are quite enthusiastic on the subject of American immigration, and certainly Gen. WOOD's letter is glowing enough to exalt a people as impressionable as the Brazilians. He speaks of the wealth, the energy and industry of his companions, who will bring their implements, machinery and skill, and (his own words) "*will make Brazil the first empire of the world in every respect.*" How he will succeed in doing the wonder he foretells we must leave to the future to show. I cannot help fearing that I shall not live to see this day of Brazilian regeneration. Our Brazilian friends seem, however, to take the General's words literally for truth, and begin to speculate on what they will do when they are a great and mighty people; they seem to mistake the South for the North, or to be entirely ignorant of the past of the late slaveholding and rebellious States; the Minister of Agriculture has, however, declared to Gen. WOOD that no slaves, and not even free colored people, will be permitted to enter. Was this hint necessary? Did our Southern friends expect to bring any part of this, their former wealth? One thing rather striking in the General's correspondence was the declaration, that the Commissioners now here present intend to become naturalized at once, promising to be good and *loyal subjects;* that they shall expect from the government a number of vessels with which to fetch their intended companions, &c. I wonder how they will like their new position of loyal subjects when some government officer, Judge, or something like it, shall administer the law to them; I wonder how they will like to find such man a gentleman of *color*, as is most likely to be the case! I wonder how the Protestant part of them will like to be excluded from voting for Electors and other officers!

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the arrival of a number of these families will be a very great benefit to Brazil, however great may be the disappointment of the settlers themselves. That they will bring incomparably more energy to bear on the cultivation of their new lands, that they will become wealthier and more powerful than Brazilian farmers, and the poor colonists who generally arrive here, I see no reason whatever to doubt; only the Southern slaveholder, the chivalrous aristocrat will have now to begin to do what his despised Yankee neighbor never thought it a shame to do—he will have to work for himself. For, singularly enough, at the very moment when these Southern immigrants are expected, who may or may not have had a secret longing to found another slaveholding Power on this soil, the Brazilians are beginning to talk very seriously of abolishing slavery legally and forever. No doubt some measures will be discussed in the next Parliament tending to this end.

The war with Paraguay is progressing slowly, nothing of importance having occurred since the surrender of Uruguayana, of which event your are doubtless aware.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Emperor and his sons-in-law, who are expected to arrive in about a week. A medal, to be presented to the Emperor, has been struck at the mint, on which the monarch is represented with a laurel crown, though I think that gentleman smelled very little or no powder in his campaign except what was burned in salutes. His merit is not diminished by the peaceful success obtained, but it seems rather odd to a republican to see a man crowned as victor who has never seen a battle.

The papers are full of complaints against the Minister of Finance, first, for having contracted a loan of £5,000,000 sterling on what are considered bad terms, (it was taken in England at seventy-four per cent.,) and next for having preferred the London and Brazilian Bank to the Bank of Brazil in drawing £1,000,000 of the above loan at twenty-seven pence.

The approaching festivities, of which I spoke above, will doubtless furnish material for a more lively letter, if you care to have it. Till then, good-bye. H.

AGASSIZ IN BRAZIL.

Important Scientific Discoveries—Sixty New Species of Fish in the River Amazon—Interesting Letter from Prof. Agassiz.

Letters have been received from Prof. AGASSIZ, giving a most interesting account of the astonishing scientific discoveries he has made in and along the River Amazon. The Professor is accompanied in his expedition by Dr. CONTINTO, of Brazil, a gentleman of large scientific acquirements, who has already made a thorough exploration of the Amazon. This gentleman writes as follows under date of Aug. 22:

"The Professor does not cease extolling the riches of this region, and is completely absorbed by his darling fishes. We collected in Garupá and Tagipurú ten new species, and likewise a new species of alligator, named Jacarëky. He told me to-day that when the work was concluded, we will make a real revolution in the scientific world. Almost sixty new species in less than fourteen days! It is really a revolution.

The great preparations that the Professor made for his collections are far within what nature furnishes him, such is the prodigality of life in the valley of the Amazonas. All is superabundant, and there is a luxuriance of products so extraordinary that it exceeds the most extravagant dreams that the man of science formed when he prepared for his voyage."

Professor AGASSIZ, himself writes as follows under date of Aug. 20:

"The result of our inquiries, above all, respecting fish, goes beyond the most extravagant dreams I ever had. Not only do I know that all the locations we visit nourish different faunas, but I foresee also that the intermediate localities will furnish still new and distinct species, so great are the differences of those we have already studied.

"I had in view to solve the problem of the geographical distribution of the fishes by making four or five separate collections between Pará and Manáos, but now I know not what limits we should preserve, so that it is best to multiply the collections as far as circumstances will permit."

In another letter of the same date he says:

"It is equally interesting to discover the manner of inter-association of the species; it is evident, for example, that the fishes assembled at Pará are not the same as those united at Manáos or in the great affluents of the Amazonas. I have already a certainty of this from the collection I made at Pará. During the eight days spent in your hospitable city, where so many courtesies and such delicate attentions were showered on me, I collected sixty-three species of fishes. Of this number merely a dozen unknown; and, notwithstanding, about forty-five species are already described as peculiar to the Amazon. Consequently those that are known which I did not discover at Pará must dwell in some other region of the great river. You see now that the work merely of two days tends to demonstrate that each region of this great basin must have collections of different species, a fact that science was completely ignorant of until now.

Besides, if the species of different regions differ one from the other in the same river, and if marine fishes ascend the river in a limited number to an inconsiderable distance from the sea, shortly it will become improbable that the fluvial species can proceed from the marine species; above all, if the different shoals are found in similar regions of the river and at a short distance from one another.

Well, you see what results this ought to give in time; and in the meantime I can only indicate the track that I count on following in my researches. All I can as yet say to you is that of the sixty-three species found at Pará, not less than forty-nine are inedited, which will require the establishment of eighteen new genera to give them place in the system of fishes. Besides this, I perceive the necessity of distinguishing five families that have been confounded with others to the present time."

Under date of September 8, Prof. AGASSIZ writes that he had then obtained more than three hundred species of fish, although he had, to that time, only examined one-third of the Amazon, without trenching on its affluents. He had only counted on, at most two hundred and fifty or three hundred species, and he says that not a third of those he collected belong to known ones.

The latest report is that AGASSIZ was to leave Manáos, in Amazonas, on the 10th of September, for Tabatinga, in Peru.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

American Vessels-of-War at St. Thomas—The Cholera Apprehended.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Thursday, Nov. 16, 1865.

On Saturday last the *Tuscarora*, Capt. STANLEY, came into the harbor and exchanged salutes with Fort Christian. On the next day the *Vanderbilt*, *Powhatan*, and monitor *Monadnock* arrived, and again salutes were interchanged. These vessels all left Hampton Roads together, but were separated off Cape Hatteras by a gale. I was told by one of the officers that the *Monadnock* rode through the storm much more easily than any of the rest of the fleet. These vessels have been visited by many of the people of the town. Gov. ROTHE yesterday went the rounds of the fleet, and was greeted by a salute of sixteen guns from the *Vanderbilt*. Later in the day SANTA ANNA visited them, and was saluted from the *Tuscarora*.

The fleet leave here on Saturday, stopping next at Barbados, thence they are bound to the Pacific. The monitor especially excites much curiosity, and the dents in her solid sides look as if she had seen service.

The cholera has broken out alarmingly at Guadaloupe, and is hourly expected here—in fact one case has already been reported; but I have not heard that the disease has made any further progress. When I visited here a few years ago it made terrible havoc.

The trip of the *North America* to this port was marked by some interesting incidents. She left New-York, en route for the Brazils, at 1:30 P. M., Oct. 30. Our Captain had been a Captain of marines, and had highly distinguished himself at Fort Fisher where his commanding officer had recommended him for advancement as being "first in advance, last in retreat." Our Purser had been a Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and various other officials had held more or less prominent positions in the late war. The passengers were composed chiefly of Spaniards returning to their homes in the West Indies, invalids and persons bound for the Brazils, among others a Catholic priest, a large, strongly-built man, a Pole with a terrible sword cut across his temple, about which he would tell nothing, although one of the passengers tried to discover its history; a South Carolina planter, late Major in the rebel army, going to Brazil to settle; an American Colonel who was endeavoring to sell some patent guns to the Brazilian Government, and other individuals of less note, including several ladies, made up the list, perhaps forty, all told.

The second night out, one of the steerage passengers, PATRICK GLEASON by name, died. He came on board quite ill. He was buried the next day at 3 P. M. When the hour had come the body, sewn in a sack with a cannon ball at the feet, was brought on the upper deck and laid down behind the paddle box, with the American flag spread over it. Being a Catholic the burial service was read by the priest, and at the word the flag was withdrawn, the plank raised, and the body slid forward and fell with a dull plunge into the sea. Saturday one of the assistant engineers while oiling the machinery, was caught in some manner, and had his arm horribly torn and broken. The Purser showed plainly that he had been an army surgeon by wishing to take it off directly, but finally decided to bandage it, and as we were only two days from St. Thomas, to leave the man in the hospital there. A collection on board, amounting to $300 in gold, was taken up for him. Early Monday morning we came in sight of land, and sailing steadily on, cast anchor, at 8 A. M., in the harbor of St. Thomas.

The chief characteristic of the people is white pantaloons, and the principal disease brandy. St. Croix, whose rum is so well known, is but a few hours' sail, so that the natives have every opportunity to get elevated cheaply, on the best material. Few of them improve their opportunities, as since my arrival I have seen but one in that condition, and he a colored gentleman, coming up, informed me that he was Massa Linkum's brudder, and furthermore, that he was on the lookout for a shirt. Certainly an original way to beg. The negroes appear to be a different race from their brethren in the United States, as they are taller, well formed and well featured. I have seen several that if white would be considered handsome. As a general thing they are neat in dress and well behaved, and on the roads just out of the city, they seldom pass you without a "Good mornin', missus," or "Good mornin', massa." The women are gaily dressed in bright colors, often white, with gay turbans. Their dresses they wear long, dragging some foot or two in the dirt, considering it the excess of stinginess to hold them up, and so save a yard or two of stuff. They make little fancy articles for sale, candy, &c., and fruit, and sit all day in the sun, seeming perfectly indifferent as to whether or not they sell any. Fruit here sells almost for nothing; fine bananas at the rate of two for three cents, and other things in proportion, and indeed as all this is brought from St. Croix and Porto Rico, I suppose that in those places it would not cost half that it does here. Everything here is carried on the head, from an immense trunk down to a single banana, and one often sees very droll sights. The other day I was watching some men building a house, the bricks were brought to them by women, who carried them three at a time on their heads, the men reaching down and taking them off when they had climbed high enough on the ladder. Town of St. Thomas being at the foot of a range of hills, its one business street runs east and west, and above it on the hill are the residences rising one after the other on terraced ground. The main street runs parallel with the wharfs, and many of the warehouses and stores extend from the street to the water, a distance of three or four hundred feet. The houses appear to be built of stone of all sizes and shapes, smoothly stuccoed over, and painted all colors imaginable, and on account of the hurricanes which sometimes visit these islands, they are never raised above the second story. The people walk on the sidewalk when there is one, or in the street indiscriminately, and do not manifest the least surprise at being run against by some one passing on horseback. The temperature here is something like ninety degrees in the coolest part of the house, at noon; out of doors I am afraid to imagine what it is. The nights are comparatively comfortable, though one is obliged to have the musquito netting well tucked in, or he is driven crazy before morning. E. S. M.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Suicidal Mania and its Treatment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are pretty sure that few travelers on the Continent of Europe have visited or even heard of a curious village in Belgium, (Gheel, near Antwerp,) in which many hundreds of insane patients are taken care of as free boarders in private families. In an aggregate of a thousand or more patients, all of them completely at liberty in the open country, only five suicidal cases are, on an average, to be counted during the period of ten years! How is this possible? We shall here answer the question, which may be of interest in connection with the fate of the late Hon. PRESTON KING, who suffered only from a temporary mental derangement.

Some philosophers have pretended that, in nature, the organic and mental forces are essentially different and in opposition to each other in their limited sphere of action. It has been said also that in our body "sometimes the blade destroys the scabbard," and that the laws of variation of moral development are as historically viewed, nothing but the relative measure of that struggle. Certainly, passions are the cause of disease in individuals; but do we not see nations losing sight of the very principle of their moral existence? Was not the late rebellion an insane revolt of inferior instincts against the destiny of the American people? In spite of the number and qualities of all these victims, humanity progresses constantly and checks the growth of the insane instinct.

When the moral struggle is over, nature has to begin (in the curable cases) a sort of reconstruction. Outside of the pure medical treatment, it is desirable to ascertain under what circumstances this restorative work of nature can be most favored. Lunatics cannot understand why they are deprived of their liberty. Unhappily the administrative and mechanical necessities of a common life in hospitals excludes personal liberty and the family life. In an asylum this abnormal situation must be endured in the hope of recovery; but in the free air and family treatment, if medical care is also faithfully bestowed, the advantages to the patients are doubled. Rural life is the antidote of moral anxieties and city excitement. Here lies the great principle of the Belgian method: "That during insanity the heart may fill up the place of the brain." Patients under treatment are free to work, play, ride, fish, &c. They are surrounded by the love of a whole family who understand the peculiar meaning and mode of expression of all the manifestations of mental delusion. Love calls forth confidence. Patients tell their friends all their sensations and ideas—right or wrong. Thus accidents are the exception in that village, which some admirer of its Christian charity has called the Paradise of Lunatics. T. P.

Repudiation of the War Debt in North Carolina.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your own paper and in many others, when the subject of the repudiation by the Southern States of their "war debt" is spoken of, it is assumed that those in the South who are in favor of non-repudiation are covert Secessionists, and persons disloyal to the government. However true this may be in some cases, I know it is not true in the State of North Carolina. There a very large part of the bonds of this war debt is held by thorough Union people, who are loyal now, and have been loyal from the commencement, and who will be rendered penniless by repudiation. Such a measure will absolutely destroy every bank, savings bank, insurance company, and other moneyed institution, and ruin their stockholders and depositors. These had no choice, during the progress of the war, but to invest their funds in North Carolina bonds, or take Confederate bonds. They were by law compelled to surrender their specie and take Certificates of State Indebtedness. One of the most outspoken Union men in North Carolina, who would have been hung a hundred times, had he not been an old man, and very popular in the whole Western portion of the State, who was and is the cashier of a savings institution, and cashier of the branch bank of the Cape Fear Bank, when appealed to for his advice as to investments, always counseled that parties having money to dispose of should put it into State bonds, never dreaming that it could or would repudiate. If repudiation in toto is insisted on, thousands of innocent parties—widows, orphans, church and benevolent funds, men who never forsook their duty to the government—will lose everything. Is this just and necessary? B. H.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League, of this city, have issued a call for a National Convention of soldiers and sailors, to convene in this city on the fourth Monday in January, 1866. Each Congressional District, and every organization composed entirely of discharged soldiers and sailors, are urgently requested to send delegates to this convention.

It is generally admitted that the men who have saved the nation are entitled to the fostering care of the government and the people, and although much has been done, it is a melancholy fact that thousands of our brave men who have given themselves a sacrifice to liberty and freedom, have returned home forever, disqualified by wounds and disease from reentering their former avocations. Every one of these men has a right to expect employment which his disabled condition will permit him to perform, and to this end let all who have stood up in their country's defence unite together, and we shall soon see our comrades who have lost a leg or an arm placed in some position which will afford him an honest livelihood.

The soldiers should unite together to foster and promote the glorious truths which led them forth to do battle for their country and the right.

Full particulars of our organization, its constitution, and other documents, can be obtained upon application to WM. STRINGER, Corresponding Secretary, Washington, D. C. Respectfully yours,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League, Washington, D. C.

Monuments to the Brave.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are to be monuments raised to a few of the more distinguished of those who have died in defence of their country, but I have not seen any suggestion to erect them all over the land in honor of those who went forth at her call. It seems to me that nothing would please the popular heart more than this. Let there be raised in every village, town or city a marble, let it be a massive pillar or a simple slab, as the people themselves decide, and on it let there be cut in enduring letters the names of every one who loved duty more than life. Some never returned to home and friends—others came back to them maimed and dying, while others bear no marks of the sufferings of their campaigns.

But to them all is honor due, and the names of all should be written down—the living for loving and honored remembrance, as well as the dead.

What tribute could be more grateful than this—to see all through the land these white shafts pointing upward, and everywhere beautifying the soil on which they stood? Loving hands would gather the beauties of flowers and trees about them; garlands would forever crown them, and the names would become a household word. Children could not grow up in ignorance of them, of the cause to which they devoted themselves, or of the triumph that crowned the struggle, and patriotism would spring and grow up under THEIR SHADOW.

I would suggest that each town have a "monument committee," and before we are forgetful, let us commemorate the actors in these great events. If this plan meet your views, will you give it an airing in your valuable paper? You can talk about it, and perhaps it will be done.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* thus explains how the Atlantic and Great Western Railway are going to make use of the Morris and Essex Railroad in getting to the West, and says:

"The New-Jersey Road alluded to (Morris and Essex Railroad) extends from the Hudson to the Delaware; the Catawissa Road from the Delaware to the Susquehanna; and to continue the chain on from the western terminus of the Catawissa Road to the Alleghany, the charter of the Lewisburgh, Centre and Spruce Creek Company will first be used. This latter company obtained a charter last Winter to connect with any company in Northumberland County, and to make their western terminus at Bellefonte. From Bellefonte is the Snow Shoe Railway to Phillipsburgh; from Phillipsburgh another route is secured to Clearfield, and from Clearfield another to Franklin on the Alleghany River. From this point a connection can easily be obtained with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, already constructed, thus giving an entire new route from the West to New-York, independent of the Erie and all other roads, and entirely under the control of the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

From what point or under what charter a branch road can be extended from this line to Pittsburgh, by this company, we are not able to say; but we may rest assured that this main line will be built; and that we can have, if we will, a connection with it, thus giving us a new and altogether independent line to both Philadelphia and New-York, the Catawissa road having several connections with lines running to Philadelphia.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 2, 1865.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	109
9,000	do......2d call	106⅛	34	Stonington R.	120
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	101⅛	200	Reading R.	116¼
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	99⅛	1000	do	116⅛
2,000	U. S.5s,10-40s..C.	90⅞	850	do	116
10,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Series	97⅛	600	do......2d call	115¾
50,000	do	97¼	200	Long Island R...s30	76½
10,000	do...Sec. Ser.	96½	200	Cleve. & Pitts..b30	93
5,000	do..Th'd Ser.	96⅜	200	do..........b3	92⅞
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97⅝	900	do..........c	92⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s	88½	2500	do..........c	93
2,000	North Car. 6s	83	20	Mich. Cen. R.	115½
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer...c	28⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	76
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	94	1000	do	75⅞
5,000	Chi.& N.W.1stM.	84	300	do..........b5	76
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	74⅛	200	do..........b30	76
1,000	Cleve. &Pitts.4th	75½	900	do..........b10	76
1,500	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	103	50	do	76¼
5,000	Am. Gold.....s30	147¼	27	Ill. Cen. R.	131
10	Bank of Republic	109	200	Chic. & N. W.....c	35⅞
100	Canton Co	46	10	do	36¼
400	do	45⅞	100	do..........c	36
200	do	45¾	300	do......2d call	35¾
100	do..........b30	45⅞	100	do..........b15	35¾
200	do......2d call	45¾	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	65⅝
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	144	200	do..........b30	65¾
100	Spring M. Coal	53	1000	do......2d call	65
165	West. U. Teleg'h	60	100	do..........b10	65
15	do	59⅛	100	do..........b30	65¼
100	Quick. Min. Co.	47⅛	400	Chic. & R. I.	107⅞
100	Mariposa Min.	15½	25	do	107¼
400	Mariposa Pref.	21¾	100	do......2d call	107¾
100	do......2d call	21⅝	50	M. & Pr.D.C.1stPr.	102
100	At. Mail S. Co.	133	21	Tol., W. & West.	40⅛
50	do	134	500	P.,F. W. & C.....b30	106½
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.b30	43⅜	800	do	106
400	do......2d call	43½	1000	do	105⅞
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	98	200	do	105¾
300	do......2d call	97⅛	200	do	105⅝
100	do	97⅝	25	do	105½
100	Erie Railroad	92⅜	100	do..........b30	106
1100	do	92¼	200	Mar.& Cin. 2d Pr.	32¼
100	Erie R. Pref.	85	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pr.	75¼
			25	Chi. & Mil. R.	77

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mar. Mining Co.	16	1200	Cleve. & Pitts...c	92⅝
200	do..........b3	16	200	do	92⅝
100	Mariposa Pref.	22¼	200	do..........s3	92½
600	N. Y. Central.....s3	98⅛	500	do..........b10	92¾
200	do..........c	98⅛	200	do..........s3	92⅝
100	Erie Railroad.....b3	92⅜	200	do..........b15	92¾
100	do..........s3	92⅜	700	do..........c	92⅝
100	do	92⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	36⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.....b3	109	100	do..........s3	36⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	76	300	do..........s3	36
300	do	75⅞	100	Mil. & P. du C.	94⅛
300	do..........s3	75⅞	300	McGr. & W. R.	27¾
200	do..........c	75⅞	50	do	28
200	do..........b3	76	900	N. Y. Guano	1?

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co.	45¾	200	Reading R.	115¾
200	do	46	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾
200	Cumb. Coal	43½	900	do	92¾
300	Schuylkill Coal	11½	100	do..........c	92¾
200	do	11½	700	do	92¾
500	do..........s3	11½	400	do..........s3	92¾
100	Ashburton Coal	20	800	do	92¾
100	do	19¾	100	do..........b3	92¾
300	Mariposa M. Co.s3	15½	200	do	92¾
100	do	15¾	2200	do	93
100	do..........s3	15¾	200	do..........b3	93
100	Mariposa Pref.	21¾	200	do..........s3	93
500	do..........b10	21¾	200	do..........b3	93
200	New-York Cen.	97¾	200	do..........s30	92
700	Erie Railroad	92	1400	do	93¾
200	do..........b3	92	400	Chi. & R. I.	107¾
100	Hud. R. R.....s3	108¾	100	do	107¾
100	do..........c	108¾	300	do	107¾
100	do..........c	108¾	460	Chic. & N. W....b10	35¾
300	do..........c	108¾	100	do	35¾
500	M. So. & N. I.	75¾	1100	do..........b3	35¾
100	do..........b30	75¾	200	do..........b10	35¾
200	do..........s3	75¾	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.b10	65¾
200	do..........s5	75¾	100	do	65
200	do..........s10	75¾	300	do..........b3	64¾
200	P., F. W. & C.	105¾	100	McG. & W. R.	27¾
200	do	105¾	100	do..........b10	27¾
200	do..........s3	105¾	100	do	27¾
300	do..........b3	105¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.	47¾
100	do	105¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81	106¾	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾
30,000	U. States 7-30s, First Ser.	97¾	1000	do	92¾
			200	do..........s3	92¾
40,000	O. & M. C.	28¾	200	do..........s3	92¾
100	Schuylkill Coal	11½	200	Chic. & R. I.	107¾
1000	do..........s3	11½	100	do	107¾
100	Mariposa M. Co.	15¾	100	do..........b3	107¾
200	do..........b3	15¾	100	do	107¾
100	do	15¾	400	do	107
100	do..........b3	15¾	200	do	106¾
100	New-York Cen.	97¾	100	do..........b3	107
100	do	97¾	200	do..........s3	106¾
100	do..........s3	97¾	1000	Ch. & N. W.	35¾
200	do	97¾	100	do	35¾
200	do..........b10	97¾	600	do..........b3	35¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108¾	100	do..........s3	35¾
100	do..........b3	108¾	100	do..........b4	35¾
600	Reading R......b10	115¾	100	do..........b10	35¾
800	do	115¾	700	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	64¾
200	do..........b3	115¾	100	do	64¾
200	do..........b5	115¾	600	do..........b10	64¾
100	Mich. S. & N. L.	75¾	100	do	64¾
100	do..........s3	75¾	200	do..........s3	64¾
300	do	75¾	100	P.,Ft.W.&Chi.	105¾
500	do	75¾	100	do..........s3	105
400	do	75¾	100	do..........s3	105¾
500	do..........s3	75¾	100	McG. West. R.	27¾
100	do..........b3	75¾	500	Erie Railway....s3	92
100	do..........s3	75¾	100	do	92
300	do..........b3	75¾	100	do..........b5	92
2300	do	75¾	100	Mariposa Pref.	21¾

SATURDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The Gold market opened dull and weak this forenoon, and sales were made at 147⅞@147½ ₩ cent. At a later hour a rumor, said to come by telegraph from Washington, on our relations with Mexico and France, was circulated in the Gold Room, and the price was advanced to 148 @148¼ ₩ cent. The rumor, though improbable in its tenor—the withdrawal of the French Minister from Washington—and not credited outside the Room, served the object of an advance of ½@¾ ₩ cent. The Treasury held at the close of November Gold balances to the

Amount of	$41,780,000
Of which on Gold Certificates	5,100,000
Subject to control of Treasury	$36,680,000

Exchange on London for this day's mail closed at 109⅛. The export of Gold and Silver for the day only $87,000.

The Treasury Office paid an additional sum of $924,000 on the 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tenders which fell due yesterday. The Gold Certificates issued on the deposit of Gold, $1,240,000; the Customs Duties received, $510,000. The Customs for the week, $2,174,044. The market for Money the same as on Friday, 7 ₩ cent., with a free supply to the Brokers. At the Stock Exchange the Government Securities were a shade firmer. The Railway speculation dull and somewhat lower than on Friday. And at a later hour on the Street, some considerable sales of Erie, Michigan, Southern, &c., were made on the rumor of French trouble. The market closed about as follows at the Saturday afternoon Open Board:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	90½	90½	Northwest	36	35⅜
U. S. 5-20s	101⅛	101⅛	N. West Pref	65⅜	64¾
U. S. 7-30s	97	97⅛	Rock Island	107¾	106⅞
N. Y. Central	98	97½	Fort Wayne	106	105¼
Erie	92¼	92	Cumb'land Coal	43½	43¼
Hudson	108⅞	108⅝	Quicksilver	47½	47½
Reading	116⅛	115¼	Mariposa	16	15⅛
Mich. Southern	75⅞	75¼	Canton	45¾	45½
Illinois Central	132	132	Ohio Certificates	28¼	28¼
Pittsburgh	93¼	92⅞	American Gold	147⅞	148⅛
Prairie du Chien	94½	94	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Hanover	110
Manhattan	130	Irving	108
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	121
Mechanics'	111	Shoe and Leather	104
America	130	Corn Exchange	110
Tradesmen's	127	St. Nicholas	99½
National	105	Commonwealth	103
Merchants' Exch'ge.	101½	Atlantic	104
State of New-York	101	Importers' & Traders'	98
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Manuf's&Merchants'	100
Ocean	91	N.Y.National Exc.Bk.	121
American Exchange	110	Central National	104
Pacific	165	Fourth National	94
Bank of the Republic	109	Ninth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv.' 76	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M x	95
Hud.R. 7s, 1st M. '69	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Hud.R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.'85	103	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	90	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	101
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	96	Pitts., Ft. W.& C.1st M.	102
Harlem 3ds, '68	92	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich.Cen. 8 ₩ c., '69-72	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. C.new, 1sts, 8s, '82	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	46
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	112	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	86	Chi. & Alton Inc.	85
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	92½	Peninsula R. R. Bonds.	66
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	85⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	95
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $8,211,157 10; including for Customs, $510,000; on account of Loan, $237,000; Gold certificates, $1,240,000; payments, $6,240,160 31; balance, $77,259,601 43.

The income of the government from internal revenue during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, amounted to $149,250,000. The revenue on the opening day of December was up to $1,700,000.

The cash balance in the National Treasury on the 1st inst. amounted to $71,820,000, including $41,718,000 in coin and $30,102,000 in currency.

To-day, $1,240,000 in coin were deposited in the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, making a total deposit of $11,798,700 since the first coin deposit under the new arrangement of Wednesday, Nov. 15.

The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the United States Mint for the month of November, 1865:

DEPOSITS.

Gold deposits from all sources	$1,009,700 19
Silver deposits, including purchases	19,493 70
Total deposits	$1,029,193 89

COINAGE.

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold	42,611	$866,708 59
Silver	26,009	13,563 48
Copper	4,789,500	75,610 00
Total	4,857,120	$958,080 07

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Nov. 28, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"The Flour market has been steadily declining during the past week, owing to the abundant supply and the less active demand for shipment. Prices close 50c. to 75c. lower than at the date of our last weekly review. Freights are advancing, but are irregular. The nominal rates are $2 40 ₩ bbl. to New-York, by propeller and rail, and $2 60 to Portland. To Buffalo, 85c. Receipts for week, 15,906 bbls. Shipments for week, 19,104 bbls. The Wheat market has been quite active during the past week, an unusually lively demand, considering the lateness of the season, having prevailed for shipment, but prices nevertheless close at a decline of about 10c. ₩ bushel. The heavy receipts are owing chiefly to the remarkably mild and pleasant weather which has continued until to-day, and the shipping season has been unusually prolonged from the same cause. It is thought that the receipts will fall off very materially after this week. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 4c. ₩ bushel storage to 20th April next, at $1 27½ @$1 28. No. 2 at $1 17@$1 18. Winter Wheat ranges from $1 40 for red to $1 60 for good white. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 633,117 bushels, against 94,268 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 557,254 bushels, as follows: 307,724 bushels to Buffalo, 140,939 to Oswego, 15,800 to Ogdensburgh, 36,866 to Canada, 42,000 to Cleveland, and 13,925 bushels to other ports. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up 9,708,613 bushels, against 9,070,313 bushels during same time last year."

An excursion party, for the examination of the Ashburton Coal property in Pennsylvania, returned to town last evening, after accomplishing the object to their visit to the mines. The party consisted of the President, Directors, and some of the leading shareholders in the Company. Our special and reliable correspondent, W. W., whose interesting letters on the coal regions of Pennsylvania appeared in the TIMES some months ago, was on this excursion, and thus reports on the value, resources and prospects of the Ashburton estate:

The Ashburton Coal Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a time when, through the vast expansion of our manufacturing industry, the consumption of anthracite coal is rapidly increasing, the development of the large tract of coal lands owned by the Ashburton Coal Company cannot fail to possess a general interest. That property is situated in parts of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill and Carbon, Pennsylvania, forming a block of 5,820 acres, which form an oblong figure, whose greatest length is in the direction of the coal basin. It lies immediately west of the Mount Pleasant Mine, now in successful operation, and approaches to between three and four miles of Hazleton, the seat of some of the most profitable and extensive coal mines in the country. In fact, all these, including the Stockton Mine, belong to the same basin, having nearly similar characteristics throughout, as also with the Eckley, the Buck Mountain, the Ebervale, the Jeddo, the Harleigh, the Audenreid, and others, which were fully described in the TIMES' correspondence last September and October.

The quality of the coal obtained on the Ashburton estate is excellent, igniting freely, burning with a clear, bright flame, free from slate and making no clinker. In heating power it is scarcely, if at all, inferior to the very best, the difference depending rather on taste or prejudice than degrees of excellence. We have seen it tried in an ordinary heating stove, where it had burned for weeks without going out, and no fire could look or feel pleasanter; as also in engine furnaces, where it gave the most entire satisfaction. Yet the article had been obtained within one hundred feet of the surface, when it is well known that the quality ordinarily improves with the depth from which it is mined.

As to *quantity*, there are doubtless many millions of tons on the estate, but precisely *how* many, there are as yet no means of ascertaining. In current phraseology, the deposit is inexhaustible, though really *no* mine is such, and the entire anthracite fields are likely to be exhausted before many centuries. A few facts will explain what is known about this property: One vein, known as the eight-foot vein, is ready for working. Averaging about eight feet in thickness, it dips at an angle of 38 degrees, and from what is known of it on the adjoining property, it is believed to be from 600 to 800 yards in superficial width, the basin being one-third that distance under ground. It is probable that this vein traverses the greater part of the length of the property, some three and a half miles, as it does the lands lying to the eastward.

Other veins—of seven, eleven, and fifteen feet respectively—corresponding to those on the Mount Pleasant and Hazleton properties, have also been discovered; though operations with a view to taking out "ore" have been confined to the one already described. Whether the *Mammoth* extends to this tract or not is uncertain; some experts maintain that it does to a portion. At all events, coal from the eight-feet vein can be taken out quite as cheaply as from one of three or four times that thickness, owing to the intervening layers of slate or shale found in the latter, and the vast quantitities of coal which must be left for roof and pillars.

It deserves notice, in this connection, that the Hazleton Railroad Company, (A. PARDEE, Esq., President,) were willing to extend their lines, from the "indications" shown them to Ashburton, two miles. Mr. PARDEE is one of the most extensive and opulent operators in the coal region, and was ready to spend at least $75,000 in making the improvements needed to accommodate the new works.

We have no manner of doubt that from one-fourth to one-half of the entire estate will be found underlaid with workable veins, several of these being in some localities above each other.

Excepting near the works and the incipient village, the tract is covered with a magnificent growth of heavy timber, principally pine, which will prove to be invaluable in working the mines, as also for other purposes.

The *capacity* of the mine, after opening, will be limited by that of the engines, breaker, &c. After the 1st of March, we see no reason to doubt that the average daily production will be 250 tons, to increase gradually to 500 tons before the year closes. For the first twelve months, 100,000 tons would be a moderate estimate. The cost of this, delivered on the railroad cars, is now about $2 per ton. Of course, with additional apparatus, in the shape of openings, tracks and machinery, the productive capacity of the concern can be indefinitely increased, unless the managers should see fit to lease portions of the estate and mining privileges in preference to working the mines themselves. In such cases, the royalty charged is about thirty-five cents per ton, or fifty cents, if the company own the works.

The *improvements* consist of, first, a slope with railroad tracks, sunk to the depth of 115 feet; next, of a breaker and engine of seventy horse-power, which is at work taking out coal and water; another engine will shortly be added. The breaker is not yet completed, but will be ready by the 1st of March, when the railroad is expected to be opened. It will be double, and constructed in the most substantial manner. There is a saw-mill running, driven by a steam engine, and turning out an immense quantity of lumber for the works, which can thus be constructed at a great saving of expense. Twelve double houses for dwellings, and a large stable for the animals, have also been put up, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing them and the saw-mill the best to be found in the coal regions. The miners will be charged reasonable rates for rent and fuel.

The managers, believing that the property must become immensely productive, considered it the best policy to construct their works with a view to permanence and the utmost convenience, comporting with a due regard to economy. While there is no appearance of wastefulness anywhere, everything has been done as thoroughly as the future interests of such a concern would require. W. W.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with primary department and gymnasium. No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.

$250 REWARD.—THE ABOVE WILL BE given to any one who can furnish information as to where a young man called ROBERT CAMPBELL, last seen alive in July, 1864, is to be found, or satisfy his friends that he is dead. Write to M. C. B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, or to No. 60 6th-av., in the furniture-store.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF FRANK G. BEMENT, Photographer, late of No. 2 4th-av., New-York, and supposed to have left New-York in July, 1864, accompanied by a young man called Robert Campbell, he is requested to write without delay to No. 60 6th-av., where he will hear of something to his advantage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day; best of city reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-av., in the fancy store.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AFTER TWO weeks, a situation as coachman, &c.; can take charge of stock, garden, &c., if required; ten years' good reference given. Address S. TYRRELL, Sayville, Suffolk County, L. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, HAVING a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and general business, a situation as clerk or book-keeper; can give the best of city references. Address J. M., Marine Iron Works, Goerck-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter or butler in a private family by a single man; good city reference. Address WAITER, saddler's store, corner 13th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. Inquire at No. 208 William-st., in the saloon.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE DRY GOODS salesmen, who have experience and influence to command first-class trade. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DR. HARVEY HAS REMOVED TO NO. 47 Amity-st., where he continues to remove birth marks, scars, moles, moth, freckles, discolored skin, &c., without pain. Consultation free. Office hours 10 to 1.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES—1866.

All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inktrays, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between EDWARDS & TAYLOR is THIS DAY dissolved. As the adjustment of all claims are now in litigation, all parties are cautioned against crediting the above firm, or settling accounts in the name of EDWARDS & TAYLOR. EMMA TAYLOR.
DEC. 2, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, AND thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.
GREAT NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS AND SILK ROBES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

EVENING and DINNER DRESS SILKS.
PLAIN, all the NEW SHADES, latest Paris fashions.
RICH ROBES, EMBROIDERED WITH BEADS.
Also, for evenings, EXTRA RICH BLACK SILKS, at importers' prices.

WOOLENS FOR DRESSES.
RICH, BRIGHT PLAIDED SILK POPLINS, finest choice ever offered.
FANCY POPLINS, at 68c.; worth $1.
PLAIN SILK VELOURS, SILK POPLINS, OTTOMAN CLOTH and EMPRESS CLOTH, in all shades.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Just received, a new assortment of LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, very choice designs.
Also, 6-4 and 8-4 TAPESTRY and EMBROIDERED COVERS for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
KID GLOVES, for PARTIES and OPERA, new fashionable shades.
GAUNTLETS, BEAVER,
STYLISH WHITE BEAVER.
Also, DARK and BLACK UNDRESS KID, at $1 a pair.
NEW CLOTH for CLOAKING, SHAGGY ASTRACAN and VELVET CLOTH, from $4 to $15.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY.

FOSTER BROTHERS
WILL OFFER, THE COMING WEEK, SOME OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
BLACK ALPACAS
FOR 40 CTS., WORTH 50 CTS.
FOR 50 CTS., WORTH 62½ CTS.
FOR 62½ CTS., WORTH 75 CTS.
FOR 75 CTS., WORTH 90 CTS.
FOR 90 CTS., WORTH $1 10.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
FOR $5 00, WORTH $6 00.
FOR 6 00, WORTH 8 00.
FOR 7 00, WORTH 10 00.
FOR 8 00, WORTH 12 00.
FOR 9 00, WORTH 13 00.
FOR 10 00, WORTH 15 00.
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FOR $2 50, WORTH $3 50.
FOR 3 00, WORTH 4 00.
FOR 3 50, WORTH 5 00.
FOR 4 00, WORTH 6 00.
We intend to maintain our long and well-established reputation for cheap MUSLINS, cheap FLANNELS and cheap PRINTS. For a good yard-wide heavy muslin at 25 cents; for a heavy all-wool flannel, at 37½ cents, 40 cents and 45 cents; for extra prints at 22 cents and 25 cents, go to
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
FROM AUCTION.
Twenty per cent. below cost of importation.
5-4 Parimaseir Cloth at $1, very fine.
5-4 Parimaseir Cloth at $1 25, superfine.
4-4 Empress Cloth at $1, handsome goods.
5-4 English Bombazines at $1 50, worth $2 25.
5-4 English Bombazines at $2, worth $3.
4-4 French Bombazines, very fine, at $2, worth $3.
Black Alpacas at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s., nice goods.
Black Alpacas at 62½c., worth $1.
Black Alpacas at 87½c., worth $1 50.
Black Alpacas at $1, worth $1 75.
4-4 Black and White Morine Skirting at 75c., worth $1 50.
Handsome Poplins at 62½c., worth $1.
BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, a new article, over two yards wide; $10 per dress; a very beautiful fabric, and extremely cheap. W. JACKSON,
Importer and Dealer in Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

AT ADOLPH KUSTER'S, NO. 225 EIGHTH-AV.,
SALE OF CHEAP BLANKETS,
to be continued for ten days.
CLOAKS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
REDUCED FROM $20 TO $16.
REDUCED FROM $18 TO $15.
REDUCED FROM $16 TO $13 50.
and much lower.
Children's Cloaks, (Sealskin,) for $3 50, $4 and $4 50.
Large assortment of cloak ornaments at manufacturers' prices.
On MONDAY will be opened
80 pieces of Lupin's best
EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOES,
in the desirable new shades of
BLUE, PURPLE, GREEN AND GARNET,
at the lowest price of this season.
COTTON GOODS, FLANNELS,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS,
CANTON FLANNELS, ETC.,
at the now much-reduced market prices.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.
All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH,
AND GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

LEGRAIN'S
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Just received, direct from LONDON and PARIS, a very choice and exclusive assortment of BLACK GOODS.
No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner of Waverly-place.

LEGRAIN'S
CLOAK DEPARTMENT
is now replete with all the novelties in VELVET, CLOTH and SILK CLOAKS at POPULAR PRICES.
No 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

CRAPE CLOTHS FOR DRESSES,
A NEW ARTICLE,
over two yards wide. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

AT ELGER'S,
EMPRESS KID GLOVES,
REDUCED TO $1.
Beautiful colors and quality.

AT ELGER'S,
DOG SKIN AND CALF GLOVES.
In black and colors for ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S,
SCARLET AND WHITE CLOTH GLOVES
For ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES
In the city.

AT ELGER'S,
WATERFALL BREAKFAST CAPS,
New styles.

AT ELGER'S,
WHALEBONE CORSETS REDUCED
To $1 25.

AT ELGER'S,
RIBBON VELVETS, ALL COLORS,
New style dress trimmings, worsted ball fringe all colors, goat hair fringes and tassels.

AT ELGER'S,
WIDE BLACK LACE FOR VAILS.

AT ELGER'S,
BELT BUCKLES FROM 50c.,
100 different styles,

AT ELGER'S,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HOISERY.

W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LAKE & McCREERY
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH,
AND OPERA CLOAKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

MOURNING BONNETS,
A MOST BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
SOME CHOICE NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
N. B.—JUST RECEIVED 9-4 BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, a new article for dress, at
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES,
No. 89 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS.

HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
EXTRA RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES in great variety. Also, Low-priced
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
of every description; also a large assortment of
CHEAP DRESS GOODS!

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
IN THE
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Mourning Robes, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Skirts, Chemises, Caps, &c., &c.
ALSO, MISSES' AND BOYS'
Wardrobes, Coats, Blouses, Hats, Caps, Boys' Suits, Waists, Underclothing, &c.
Also, Infants' Wardrobes, Bridal Outfits, &c.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
Domestics, Linens, Napkins, Counterpanes, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Curtain Materials, Cornices, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF,
AND NO BOGUS SALE.
JAMES TUCKER'S removal from No. 759 Broadway, is imperative next Spring, 1866. Now, then, the temptation for the discerning public: J. T. offers a large and rich stock of millinery materials at a heavy sacrifice.
TAILORS, MILLINERS, AND DRESSMAKERS
dealt with liberally.
Upright glass cases for sale. No. 759 Broadway.

M. A. DE LENEY,
NO. 48 UNION-PLACE,
Corner of 17th-st.,
Has just recived from Paris a fine assortment
OF
CLOAKS,
in velvet, silk and cloth.
Also, handsome embroidered DRESSES,
CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—From $50 to $2,000. Also, India Neck Ties. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be checked for at sight.
Negotiate Loans and Business Paper.
Purchase and sell Government and other securities on commission.
Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Travelers in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale

OFFICE OF THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY, No. 40 NEW-STREET, NEW-YORK, November, 1865.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company will be held at its office in New-York on the 12th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect five Trustees for the ensuing year, and also vote upon a reduction of the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $500,000, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN BRYAN,
J. S. ATWOOD,
Majority of Trustees.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of said company, Room No. 22, No. 54 William-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon two resolutions which will be offered: 1. To increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. 2. To diminish the whole capital stock from three to one dollar per share; and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
GEORGE E. COCK, JOHN F. PICKRELL, GEO. BRADISH, ROBERT C. EMBREE, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for nonpayment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 49, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1865.
THE BANK OF PORT BYRON, PORT Byron, Cayuga County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of H. J. Messenger as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EMERSON W. KEYES, Dep. Superintendent.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 22, 1865.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS maturing on the first Monday of January, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 1st to the 15th days, inclusive, of January, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 Exchange-place, (Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1865.
THE COUPONS OF THE McGREGOR Western Railway Company's Bonds due 1st August, 1865, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, 4th December. G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$6,000 TO $16,000 in gold or legal-tender for a farm; must be healthy location, good building, good land, no musquitoes, handy to the depot and within two hours' ride of the city. Address, with full particulars, Box 292 Brooklyn Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of government tax, payable Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Dec. 1.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, allows 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free from U. S. Tax. Assets, Nov. 1, 1865, $1,073,076 67.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, and extension on parlor floor; parlor and two bedrooms adjoining on second floor; dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 15TH DECEMBER, WITH A private table, three newly decorated rooms on the first floor of a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of adults; a gentleman and wife wishing to furnish and willing to pay liberally, can arrange until Spring, or permanently, for a strictly first-class home, by addressing LEONE; with real name, Boyd's Express Post.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, ENTIRELY furnished, for gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 99 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CAN BE GIVEN.—For sale, the first-class three-story double house, No. 2 Second-place, with stable; also, the handsome double house No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn; one lot, 30 feet wide, on First-place; one lot, thirty feet wide, on Second-place; and 12 lots, each 22 feet wide, on Fourth-place. The above are in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, and will be sold on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st.

MANUFACTURERS WISHING TO LOCATE will find it for their interest to examine the property, belonging to the Kellogg estate, in Elizabethport, N. J., a part of the property lying along railroad, affording facilities for discharging coal, iron or lumber, immediately upon the lots. Lots for sale on easy terms and low prices. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE ELEGANT HOUSE, No. 4 East 40th-st.; size 28x70; also, two first-class stables, Nos. 22 and 24 East 40th-st.; also, three choice building lots on 39th-st., 150 feet east of Madison-av. Apply to JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 6 East 40th-st., or No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence on Orange Mountain, with 22 acres of land; also, a country place with 10 acres of land; a cottage with 4 acres of land in Llewellyn Park, at $12,000; and a cottage for $6,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 209 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATERfront, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year.
ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 512 West 35th-st.; size 20x40 feet, with all the modern improvements. Also, adjoining lot, 20x100 feet. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET.

A LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY, just above Grand-st., for forty years, for sale. Lot 25 by 100. Possession immediately. Title perfect. A five-story building can be erected immediately, to rent for $20,000. The ground rent is $4,000 per annum. Address G. G., Box No. 205 *Herald* Office.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, the elegant establishment No. 355 West 23d-st., consisting of house and four lots of ground; stable, horses, carriages, &c., &c. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to a gentleman, without board, in a private family; terms moderate. No. 75 Macdougal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
CLOTHING, COPPER, &c.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 15 State-st., by order of Simeon Draper, United States Agent,
8,500 pairs Drawers,
6,000 pairs Trowsers.
10,500 Jackets.
6,500 Shirts.
15,000 pairs Socks.
25,000 Grain Bags.
10 bbls. Copper.
8 pieces Copper.
2 boxes Tobacco.
1 bale Cotton.
Goods can be examined at No. 15 State-st. three days before the sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $13,500, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 8, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 8, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 33, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Wharf in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.
HENRY A. BARLING,
ABNER H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD PROPERTY.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MIL. R. R. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1865.
Will be sold, at public auction on Nov. 20, 1865, at the foot of Poplar-st., St. Louis, Mo.,
TWO FLAT CARS, 5½ FEET GAUGE.
On Nov. 25, 1865, at the yard of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind.,
NINE FLAT CARS, GAUGE, 4 FEET 8½ INCHES.
On Nov. 27, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.:

311 car wheels,	43 pairs wheels and axles,
217 old axles,	1 tender,
1 smoke-stack,	1 engine truck,
1 pair drivers,	4 springs,
1 parallel rod,	1 bell and frame,
4 hand cars,	14 truck cars,

50,000 pounds of scrap iron.
On Dec. 1, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., the entire stock of the United States Military Railroad supplies remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:
(80) Eighty tons assorted iron.
(800) Eight hundred tons scrap iron.
(8) Eight tons assorted steel.
(1) One ton pig lead.
And a general assortment of small stores, table for railroads.
On Dec. 11, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., the entire stock of new and serviceable stores of the United States Military Railroad, remaining on hand at the General Supply Store, consisting, in part, as follows:
20,000 Twenty thousand axes.
1,000 Tons ass'd bar iron, rd. sq. hfrd. angle.
(80) Eighty tons boiler and tank iron.
(35) Thirty-five tons assorted steel.
(300) Three hundred tons scrap iron, wrought and cast.
25,000) Twenty-five thousand pounds engine brass castings.

Gas-pipe,	Gas fixtures of kinds,
Brass pipe,	Oil cups,
Spring balances,	Brass cocks of every description,
Shovels,	
Hatchets,	Globe valves, all sizes.
Nuts,	Claw, lining and tamping bars,
Washers, wrought and cast,	Iron and copper rivets and burrs,
Nails and spikes,	
Mallets,	Sheet copper and brass,
Sash, glass and paint, of all kinds,	Chains and rope of all sizes.
Railroad lamps,	Blocks, tackle and snatch,
Cooking stoves and fixtures,	Kelly's head lights,
Heating stoves.	

Full sets of carpenters', blacksmiths' and saddlers, tools, rubber car springs, belting gum and leather, files' butts, and screws, tinware of all kinds; and almost every article suitable for railroad operations, all of the very best quality. Also.
(3) Three large lathes, Stevens & Brother, manufacturers.
(2) Two planers, Sellers & Co., manufacturers.
(1) One bolt cutter and 1 gear cutter, Gould & Brother manufacturers.
(1) One axle cut-off lathe, Warner & Whitney.
(2) Two fan-blowers (medium.)
(1) One upright engine, 8-horse power.
(1) One trip-hammer and engine, Howell's patent.
(1) One Broomfield steam hammer.
(1) One Sellers' steam hammer.
Will also be sold at the same time, a large amount of serviceable and second-hand railroad tools of all kinds, consisting of
Carpenters' Tools,
Wheelwrights' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Machinists' Tools,
Stoves and Pipe, Rope, Chains, &c., &c.
TERMS CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.
Catalogues of the materials to be sold in Nashville can be obtained by application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M.; and of that of Memphis, on application to Capt. John Park, A. Q. M.
The attention of dealers and railroad companies is particularly invited to this sale.
Sales will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, and continue daily until all the property is disposed of.
F. J. CRILLY,
Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF
CHOICE OAK-TANNED LEATHER.
CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Nov. 28, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior stock of
PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER,
comprising
4,461 sides (containing about 78,622 feet) wax upper leather.
5,279 sides (containing about 98,676 pounds) sole leather.
788 sides (containing about 10,798 pounds) welt leather.
This leather was carefully selected for manufacturing army boots and bootees, and is to be sold in consequence of the disbanding of a large portion of the army.
Terms cash in government funds.
Property to be removed within five days from day of sale.
WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief-Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, SPECIAL SALE OF VERY FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., from the stock of an old importing-house, all of which are guaranteed like sample and description. The catalogue includes old London Dock Brandies, pale and dark, viz.: Otard, Hennessy, Martell, &c. Duff Gordon, Harmony and Topas Sherries; Madeira, 1836; L. D. Port, Sillery, Mousseux Champagne; Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua, Granada and Pineapple Rums; Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whisky; English and Holland Gin. Also, several lines of Brandies, &c., imported in cases. Also, the balance (a few choice lots only) of a private stock, including very old Madeiras, Sazarac Brandy, 1827; Whisky, Sherry, &c.
Also, a fine line of HAVANA CIGARS, consisting of Rosa, Concha, Cabanas, Figaros, Prubese, and various other favorite brands. Also, fine Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, silver-plated and brass Cigar Lighters, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
EXTRA LARGE MORTGAGE SALE OF hotel and boarding-house furniture, including thirty or forty carpets and oil-cloths, French plate, pier and oval mirrors, chandeliers, curtains and cornices, parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement do., silver and silver-plated ware, book-cases, desks, beds, mattresses, &c., &c., on MONDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. The largest assortment of good second-hand furniture that has been offered this season. It will comprise the entire furniture of a large four-story house, and embrace every article usually found in the housekeeping line.
By order of JEREMIAH LANT, Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
☞ Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) Dec. 4,
NINETEENTH NIGHT—SECOND SUBSCRIPTION.
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL NEW OPERA,
L'AFRICAINE,
with its magnificent and gorgeous mise en scene and most extraordinary cast, including
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MLLE. ORTALANI,
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR LORINI,
SIGNOR BARILI,
HERR MULLER, HERR REICHARDT.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8.
MARTHA.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor E. IRFRE, Signor ANTONUCCI.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—L'AFRICAINE.
THURSDAY—(Opera in Brooklyn)—CRISPINO.
FRIDAY EVENING—L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for the LAST THREE NIGHTS of L'AFRICAINE, viz.: MONDAY, Dec. 4; WEDNESDAY, 6th, and FRIDAY, 8th, and for TUESDAY'S MARTHA, will commence TO-MORROW MORNING at all the ticket offices.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The magnificent Drama of
ROBIN HOOD, THE BOLD OUTLAW,
and the Drama of the
TARTAR HORDE,
and the
BLESSED BABY.
Mr. Walter Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brookes, Mr. G. W. Thompson, G. W. Lingard, Miss Annie Hyatt, and the whole company.
THANKSGIVING,
Afternoon and evening—Five grand entertainments.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
Corner Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway.
THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HALL OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
Grand and unprecedented success of
THORPE & OVERIN'S MINSTREL NATIONALITIES.
The great artists,
DONALDSON,
WHITE,
BOLUS,
CLIFFORD,
GIANT CLARK BROTHERS,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED FAVORTES
appear nightly.
Two grand entertainments Thanksgiving Day. RETRIBUTION; OR, THE DOWNFALL OF HUMBUG.
Every evening, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 4. Admission 30 cents; parquet 50 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commencing 7¾.

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT PAINTING OF MRS. WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY—On view, day and evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
SETS FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
IN
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
GENT'S FUR MUFFLERS, CAPS AND GAUNTLETS,
CARRIAGE and SLEIGH ROBES, in variety.
BURKE, No. 469 BROADWAY,
Adjoining Lord & Taylor, and No. 154 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, Capt. BELLINGE, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 5. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF SAILING. OWING TO the national day of Thanksgiving falling on the 7th of December, the steamship MORRO CASTLE will not leave this port for Havana till Dec. 8, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave Dec. 14.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER,
ADELE, Capt. ——,
The new and elegant steamship
ADELE,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRISS & HOWELL, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA..........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The MONEKA leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 7.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
The fast-sailing steamship
GULF STREAM
will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 22 East River.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight received daily at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M., closing at 3 P. M. on the 9th, for slow, and 9 o'clock A. M. 11th for fast freight.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. J. B. BAKER;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER;
will leave Pier No. 37 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
The new and elegant Steamship EUTERPE leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 9.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The first-class steamship SAN JACINTO, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave for Savannah direct on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Freight taken for Augusta, Darien, Doctortown and Thomasville, Ga., and through bills of lading issued therefor.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
THE ELEGANT STEAMSHIP
YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above named ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodation, apply to the agents,
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE COASTWISE COMPANY
Will dispatch the A 1 steamer
FLAG,
G. W. BROWN, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
Apply at Company's office, No. 177 West corner Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.
ALABAMA follows Dec. 15.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. SHAW, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

FOR JACKSONVILLE, FLA., FERNANDINA and intermediate landings.
The new, exceedingly fast and splendid steamer
CITY POINT, Capt. TALBOT,
leaves Charleston for the above ports every WEDNESDAY. RAVENEL & CO.
Passengers by the SATURDAY'S steamers from New-York connect.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT
in America where a
MUSEUM, CIRCUS AND THE DRAMA
are combined, and where
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
may resort for an
ENTIRE DAY OF DELIGHTFUL RECREATION,
as the Museum is
OPEN FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7½.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE
in the
SPLENDID LECTURE-ROOM.
CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!
VARIETY! VARIETY!
The talented
CIRCUS TROUPE,
embracing the
STARS OF THE PROFESSION.
MR. EATON STONE, the Bareback Rider.
MR. CHARLES SHERWOOD, the Classical Equestrian.
MME. VIRGINIA, the Celebrated Equestrienne.
MR. JOHN FOSTER, Clown.
PROF. LANGWORTHY, Master of the Circle.
MISS AMELIA, the Charming Vocalist.
MAST. CHARLES SHERWOOD, Jr., the Boy Wonder.
THE CORPS OF AUXILIARIES,
WITH THEIR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
appear in the most
DARING AND BRILLIANT ACTS,
IN THE
MAGNIFICENT ARENA,
concluding their entertainments with the mirthful act of
MONS. AND MME. DENNIE'S VISIT TO THE RIDING-SCHOOL.
Previous to the circus performance, the original, romantic, domestic drama, in two acts, of
TRIALS OF LIFE;
OR, THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION,
in which the following members of
THE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY
will appear:
MRS. J. J. PRIOR, MRS. W. L. JAMISON,
MESSRS. H. F. DALY, T. H. HADAWAY, W. L. JAMISON, WILTON, ANDERSON.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Continual accessions made to the
LIVING CURIOSITIES.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the Miniature Lady.
The smallest dwarfs ever exhibited,
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11 years, 19 inches high, and weighing only 12 pounds.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., aged 14, 23 inches high, 18 pounds.
THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS!
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS!
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES IN MOTION.
John Battersly, the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 67 pounds, and his wife, a MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, nearly 700 pounds.
THREE-HORNED BULL, ALBINO BOY.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 7.
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT,
will be presented, with new scenery, appropriate costumes, &c., the celebrated play, illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
SOUTHERN HOMES,
entitled
THE OCTOROON;
OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
for THE FIRST TIME,
as remodelled and compressed into four acts by its author,
DION BOUCICAULT,
with
MR. J. S. CLARKE
in his great character,
SALEM SCUDDER,
THE YANKEE OVERSEER.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE as ZOE, THE OCTAROON.
Mr. J. G. Hanley..........as..........Wahnotee, (a Le Pau Indian Chief.)
Mr. John Dyott..........as..........McCloskey, (the piece of Connecticut hardware.)
Mr. C. Walcot..........as..........Pete, the old Slave.
Mr. Andrews..........as..........Poindexter, the Auct'r.
Mr. Burroughs..........as..........George Peyton.
Mr. H. Bland..........as..........Sunnyside, the Planter.
Miss Andrews..........as..........Madame Peyton, the Southern Lady.
Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr..........as..........Dora Sunnyside, a Southern Belle.
Doors open 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.
THANKSGIVING, Dec. 7—THE OCTOROON.
Seats may now be secured.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—NO. 514 BROADWAY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Dec. 4,
and every evening during the week, will be performed a musical, domestic sketch and grand allegorical tableau, favorable to the Fenian cause, and exhibiting the present and future state of Ireland, written for "Wood's Minstrels," (copyright secured) entitled
A FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
Scene 1—Brother Jonathan's Yankee Notion Shop. Scene 2—A Street in Jonathan's Village. Scene 3—Hall in John Bull's Mansion. Scene 4—Pat's Cabin. Scene 5—Grand Allegory, "The Shamrock," "Ireland is Free," "Erin go Bragh." Previous to the piece, the usual variety of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. A Grand Matinée on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2½ o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
For paving Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Thirtieth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For building a sewer in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Jackson to Gouverneur-street.
For changing grade of Duane-street, from Broadway to Centre-street.
For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Corlears to Grand-street.
For laying crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
All the lots on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
All the lots on both sides of Thirtieth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.
All the lots fronting on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.
All the lots fronting on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Jackson to Gouverneur-street.
All the lots on both sides of Duane-street, from Broadway to Centre-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Elm-street to the extent of half the block north and south of Duane-street; also all the lots on the west side of Park-street, between Reade and Centre streets; also, all the lots on the west side of Centre-street to the extent of half the block north and south of Duane-street.
All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Corlears to Grand-street; also, all the lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Forty-ninth to Fifty-ninth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, effected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Forty-fifth-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
For paving Twenty-sixth-street from Lexington to Madison avenues.
For paving Twenty-first-street from Third to Fourth avenues; also, west side of Gramercy Park.
The limits embraced by such an assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, described as follows:
All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Madison avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; also, all the lots fronting on the west side of Gramercy Park.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 27, 1865.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1865.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all Taxes remaining unpaid; an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. On all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.
The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.
Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.
The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.
Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.
Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon ite as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1865,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, after months of preparation, in a style of magnificence far surpassing any previous spectacular pageant at this theatre, with
SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY HAYES,
(comprising novel and extraordinary effects,)
MUSIC ARRANGED EXPRESSLY BY THOMAS BAKER,
Mechanical Effects, by W. Sanders,
Gorgeous Costumes, by J. Bullock,
Beautiful Appointments and Humorous Masks, by W. Henry,
A Drama of Hope, Despair and Revenge, dramatized expressly for the Olympic, from the celebrated romance of A. Dumas, entitled
MONTE CRISTO;
OR, THE
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
introducing the eminent and favorite actor,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who has been expressly engaged to give due effect to this powerful drama.
During the piece, a Grand Ballet, by the following artists;
MLLE. GIULIETTA BRONNER and M. GIUSEPPE CARDELLA,
from the Royal Operas of Turin, Milan, &c.
THE BEAUTIFUL DANSEUSE MLLE. ELISE, MONS. LEON, MR. W. CONRAD, &c., &c.
The piece will be presented with the following powerful cast:
Edmond Dantes..........Mr. E. L. Davenport
Danglars..........Mr. C. Morton
Villefort..........Mr. T. J. Hind
Fernand..........Mr. G. W. Garrison
Caderouse..........Mr. James Lewis
Abbe Faria..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Andrea Benedetto..........Mr. J. H. Selwyn
M. De Boville..........Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Morel..........Mr. Scott
Governor..........Mr. Stanley
Albert..........Miss Louisa Meyers
Mercedes..........Miss Kate Newton
Haydee..........Miss Eliza Newton
ACT 1.—Entrance to the Port and Harbor of Marseilles.
ACT 2.—Dungeons of Chateau D'If—Ramparts of the Seagirt Fortress.
ACT 3.—Island of Monte Cristo—Caves of Monte Cristo.
ACT 4.—Lone Inn—Home of Sinbad the Sailor.
ACT 5.—House of Count de Morcerf—Saloon in Monte Cristo's House, by J. Hillyard.
ROME,
St. Peter's and Castle of St. Angelo illuminated.
GRAND CARNIVAL.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾ precisely.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½..........Begin at 8.
EVERY EVENING,
The original great play of intense interest and powerful effects, in five acts, by Watts Phillips, author of the "Dead Heart," &c.,
LOST
IN
LONDON.
CHARACTERS BY MESSRS. J. W. WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, BROWNE, POPE, GRAHAM and WARD; MISSES MADELINE HENRIQUES, FANNY MORANT, MARY BARRETT and GREEN.
NEW SCENERY by Messrs. ISHERWOOD and MAEDER.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC and CHORUS, composed expressly for the play, by Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
The NEW SCENERY will comprise: ACT I—SCENE 1. Interior of Job Armroyd's House. SCENE 2. Scene in Cornwall. SCENE 3. "DOWN IN THE DARKSOME MINE." ACT II.—Drawing-room in Mr. Featherstone's House. ACT III.—Exterior of Mr. Featherstone's Villa—WINTER. ACT IV.—Saloon and Supper-room in Mr. Featherstone's House. ACT V.—A Cottage in the Suburbs of London.
The great demand for seats to witness
LOST IN LONDON,
will, for the present, postpone the production of the
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES,
in active preparation.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........Mr. G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
Grand Pantomimic Spectacular Drama,
SINBAD THE SAILOR;
OR, THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS.
MISS FANNY HERRING....as....SINBAD.
MR. G. L. FOX....as....KABOB.
WITH ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
A GRAND PANORAMA.
MOST BRILLIANT PICTURES IN THE PIECE.
COMMENCING WITH A CAPITAL DRAMA.
MR. W. H. WHALLEY, MR. LEWIS MESTAYER,
MISS R. DENVIL, MR. WM. MARDEN.
THURSDAY—THANKSGIVING.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7.
SINBAD THE SAILOR.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Dec. 4, and during the week.
DAN BRYANT'S NEW STUMP SPEECH.
LITTLE MAC'S ESSENCE. DEAF IN A HORN.
THE PAWNBROKERS.
Latest from Paris. Tinpanonion. Drum Major.
WAKE UP WILLIAM HENRY.
CHALLENGE DANCE. BILLY PATTERSON.
Parquet 50 cents. Gallery 30 cents. Commences at 7¾.

A FAIR FOR THE FREE EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF PARIS—Under the care of Rev. THEODORE MONOD—will be held all this week, at Dodworth's Hall, on Broadway, opposite 11th-st., commencing TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, with a concert, for which several distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their services.
Admission $1, which will secure a ticket for the whole week.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1865.
Tickets, One Dollar, to be had at all the music-stores, and on the night of the concert at the box-office.

MUSICAL.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS—wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains; prices from $60 to $225. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. One of the largest stocks of sheet music, music books, and music merchandise in the United States. Warerooms and Factory, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over the Dime Savings Bank, Halsey's Building.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos for sale at low prices. Also, a good assortment of pianos to rent.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MUSICIANS FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, etc., may be had cheap by leaving orders at the office of the Academy, No. 142 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the piano-forte and singing, (established 1852,) gives instruction at the residence of pupils; also to gentlemen at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., Room No. 10. Terms moderate.

"LIGHT OF MY SOUL, OF THEE I'M Dreaming." Ballad; words and music by LUCIAN MAAS; for sale at the Academy, No. 142 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, WITH privilege of practice, by a lady teacher; $10 per quarter; also, a fine piano for sale low. Call at No. 121 East 59th-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—EMPIRE CITY PIANO forte Company's Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Prince-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NEW CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
Ladies' Class at 2; Misses' and Masters' at 4 P. M. Evening Classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.
NEW CLASSES FOR "THE GERMAN."
Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. Open for children, ladies and gentlemen, every day. Deuxtemps' six dances taught perfectly in six lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Class for beginners at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Classes at other hours, and lessons every day to those who wish to learn quickly.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE.—A BLOOD bay gelding, 16¼ hands high, 10 years old, perfectly gentle and broken to double and single harness; sound in all respects and very stylish. Can be seen at the residence of the subscriber, four miles from Rhinebeck Station, Hudson River Railroad. Price $350.
C. S. WAINWRIGHT.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGon, one two-seated rockaway and one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN, in Broadway or 10th-av., between 13th and 22d streets, or in a 23d-st. stage. Address S. H. SMITH, No. 443 West 22d-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, A SMALL white poodle DOG; answers to the name of "Dandy:" $5 will be paid to any person bringing him to No. 30 West 26th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OF seven years' standing, on one of the principal avenues of Brooklyn, doing a good trade. Only reason for selling, the proprietors have other business requiring their attention. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ASTROLOGY.

387.—MRS. H. ROEDER, THE GIFTED LADY, will remain permanently again in New-York, and can be consulted at No. 387 Greenwich-st. Thousands of visitors who have consulted her for the last twenty years, will attest the truth of her revelations concerning all important affairs of life, and with regard to health, wealth, marriage, absent friends, law suits, &c., &c.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Fire Engine Company No. 12 on a Target Excursion—Studley's Opinion—Tribulations of a Whip—Miscellaneous Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON AND M'MURRAY.

Commissioner BERGEN did not report at Trial Chamber on Wednesday, but Commissioners ACTON and McMURRAY consoled themselves with the thought that their loss was probably the Long Island Agricultural Society's gain, and the trials proceeded to the number of one hundred and twenty-six. Of these only four were upon complaints that had been entered by civilians, and only two were for offences which cost the officers their commissions. Among the defendants were Officer WILLIS, the oldest, and Officer FOSTER, the tallest man on the force—both of the Fifteenth Precinct. WILLIS, who is seventy years of age, is the officer at Washington-square. The sensation of the day came from the

CHARACTERISTIC CONDUCT OF FIRE COMPANY NO. 12, of East Thirty-third-street, on the 22d of November. A fortnight ago, Mr. H. R. McMURRAY, a brother of the Police Commissioner, having witnessed a riot at the New-Haven Railroad depot, in Fourth-avenue, and having, moreover, observed that Patrolman JOHN McDONALD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, neglected and refused to interfere, reported the facts to the board, and was somewhat taken aback when Commissioner BERGEN insisted upon making him a witness against the officer. He reluctantly appeared in Trial Chamber Wednesday, and said that he had given the board information without expecting to be summoned to prosecute Officer McDONALD, and, in the absence of the real complainant—Mr. A. GOULD, of No. 394 Fourth-avenue, newsman—he could not make an oath strong enough to establish the charge. The defendant having summoned several witnesses to testify in his behalf, the Commissioners elected to take such testimony as might be offered, and then, if it should seem advisable, adjourn the hearing over to Friday of next week, the day on which next week's trials are to be adjudicated. Mr. HIRAM J. STUDLEY, of city express fame, was the first witness. He testified that on the morning of the 22d, while he was standing on the platform of the New-Haven Railway station, in Twenty-seventh-street, he saw a target company approaching from Twenty-eighth-street. The musketeers were on the opposite sidewalk, and were accompanied by a rabble who were assaulting and robbing everybody that stood in their way. It was Mr. STUDLEY's opinion that the target excursion was but an excursion of an organized gang of Mackerelville banditti; and on making a remark to Detective Officer BENNETT, who stood at his side, he found that the detective coincided with him; for, said BENNETT, "it is the roughest crowd that I ever saw." Patrolman McDONALD was not far distant from Mr. STUDLEY and Detective Officer BENNETT, when Mr. GOULD, newsman, bareheaded, ran down toward the officer and hurriedly notified him that the outlaws had kicked and beaten him and stolen his hat and watch; but he was unable to indicate the persons that had committed the assault and theft, and hence Patrolman McDONALD could not make an arrest. Mr. THOMAS McDERMOTT, of No. 446 Third-avenue, stabler, testified that he first saw the target-excursion in Thirty-first-street, and that, having business at the New-Haven Railway station, he followed the target company down at a safe distance behind; he saw one fellow seize Mr. GOULD and drag him from his newspaper stand, while another dealt him a blow that prostrated him to the pavement, and a third seized his watch and hat, and ran. Mr. JOHN FULTON, coachman, replying to a question that President ACTON had propounded in a spirit of raillery, said that his father's name was ROBERT FULTON, and he added that, having seen one of the gang pass Mr. GOULD's watch into the hands of another, he seized the thief, recovered the watch, and restored it to Mr. GOULD. Mr. ACTON—"You are a first-rate volunteer policeman." Mr. FULTON—"I did the best that I could, and with a good will." Mr. ACTON—"It is lucky that you are not a member of the Metropolitan force; if you were we would break you in two minutes; you appear to have been the only man that did anything; and yet you permitted the thief to escape." Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT—"We have 'put up a job' for that gang; a large number of pinchbeck watch-chains have been distributed, and Twelve Engine's gang are to be given opportunity to steal them." Mr. STUDLEY—"The Police Commissioners have made no register up there among the watch and jewelry merchants and brokers, and I think the company in which I found myself on election day very select." Mr. ACTON added that it was quite likely that Mr. STUDLEY might find certain peculiarities among Mackerelville youths; and here the court rose, intimating that in the case of Patrolman McDONALD, the Commissioners would indorse the papers

COMPLAINT DISMISSED,

as they did in the following complaint: The affidavit of Mr. HENRY DONNELLY, of No. 2 Macdougal-street, against Sergeant WM. B. LOWRY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, says: "At about 8:30 P. M. on Monday, Nov. 20, he was engaged by two men, to him unknown, to drive them from the Astor House to Eighth-street; that he drove them up to Eighth-street, and afterward to various places in the city, and was not dismissed by them until about 1:15 A. M., when, on his demanding payment for carriage-hire and damage to his coach, they refused to give him any satisfaction; that they ran down Eighth-street, and were pursued by him; he caught one of the men, who agreed to pay the bill if the deponent would go with him to the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station; the deponent complied, and on entering the station-house was struck by the man at the threshold in presence of Sergt. LOWERY, and that the Sergeant refused to hold the assailant or to give the deponent any satisfaction." Mr. ACTON—"Did you inform the Sergeant in command at the station-house that you had been struck?" Mr. DONNELLY—"No; but he could see that I was bloody." Sergeant STEERS here took the stand, and testified that while he was writing at the desk in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police-station he heard a scuffle at the door, and on looking up saw a hackman and another person entering; the hackman complained that the citizen would not pay him for coach-hire, but he said nothing of either the assault or the breaking of his vehicle; Sergt. LOWERY saw nothing of the assault, and it was not until the civilian had been released that Mr. DONNELLY told the Sergeant that he had been assaulted; then the Sergeant sent for the offender, but he had gone out of sight. Sergt. LOWERY and Capt. SPEIGHT testified that the citizen accused the hackman of assault, and that his disfigured countenance and bedaubed garments seemed to corroborate the complaint; the civilian also claimed that he had paid Mr. DONNELLY $8, and as the sole charge at the station-house while the civilian was therein was that he had refused to pay coach-hire, the Sergeant thought that he had no jurisdiction. Mr. ACTON—"Mr. DONNELLY, our men cannot take cognizance of civil cases; you must get out a warrant and have the man arrested; Capt. SPEIGHT will find him for you."....Mr. EDWARD C. BROOKS, of No. 167 East Thirty-fifth-street, desired to ascertain

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR A BURGLARY

that was committed in his place of business on the night of Nov. 20. Mr. EDWARD COX, porter in the store, testified that he locked the store on the evening before the burglary, and on the following morning he found a panel of the front door broken in. The burglars had entered, cut through a twelve-inch brick wall, drilled the safe and blown it open, and stolen its contents, and on quitting the place they had restored the panel to the outer door, but not neatly; it was easy to see that the panel was out of place, and if any officer had tried the door he would have discovered the burglary. Patrolmen THOMAS A. REESE and JOHN PORTER, of Capt. M. B. WILSON's Precinct, who were on duty in Thirty-fifth-street on the night of the 20th, said that it was the night of the Grant reception, that the Twenty-first Precinct was sixteen men short that night, and that they had double posts to cover; if they had undertaken to try their doors as usual, they could not have gone over the ground, and they therefore omitted to try the doors, lest failing to cover their respective "beats," a roundsman should make charges against them; they tried all the doors that were in dark recesses, but Mr. BROOKS' door they failed to try. Mr. ACTON—"You ought to have tried your doors as usual; if you could not cover the two posts, that was not your fault; if you had tried every door you would have been engaged in police duty." Mr. McMURRAY—"Adopt the sailors' maxim, 'Obey orders if you break owners.'"....The Commissioners listened to many

FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINTS,

a batch of which we reproduce in the following paragraph:

Sergt. FITZGERALD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged that on the evening of the 19th of November, Patrolmen EDWARD LAUGHLIN and SAMUEL HITCHMAN, of that precinct, were seen coming out of a dwelling. The officers readily disposed of this complaint, by informing the Commissioners that, having heard a noise in the house, they entered to ascertain whether anything was going wrong. The board dismissed the complaint, and reprimanded Sergt. FITZGERALD for not making inquiry of the officers concerning their business in the house....Roundsman LOONIE, of Capt. WILLIAMSON's precinct, accused Patrolman PETER BODINE of violation of the rules in being off post at 5 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 18. Officer BODINE's reply, before the Commissioners, was that, having seen a man thrown out of an Elizabeth-street liquor-store, he went to see whether there had been a disturbance. "Enough," said President ACTON; "Watch him, Roundsman; he'll beat you if he can."....Roundsman THOMPSON, of Capt. JAMESON's precinct, made oath that, between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of Nov. 16, Patrolman WILLIAM TOWNSEND did not patrol his post, and could not be found. The officer informed the Commissioners that he had been seized by cramp, and had entered a house to get a glass of cold water. President ACTON—"Did you ever drink water before? This is the first time that an officer ever beat us by drinking cold water."....The complaint by Roundsman McDONNELL, of Capt. JOURDAN's precinct, against Patrolman HENRY J. MINER, accused the officer of absenting himself from his beat twenty-four minutes on the morning of Nov. 22. It appears that the officer entered a store in Walker-street and was accidentally locked therein by JOHN RYBECKER, the night-watchman, who had summoned him to see whether burglars had been into the place. Mr. ACTON—"Keep your eye on him, roundsman; he's beaten us this time."....Patrolman ROBERT F. RYAN, of the Forty-first Precinct, was required to answer for drinking at the rear entrance of Montague Hall bar-room, in Brooklyn. PATRICK WIDDIGAN, bar-keeper, appeared before the Commissioners and testified that there had been a hop in Montague Hall, and that at about 3 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 22, several of the dancers having become uproarious, he had called the officer in to quell the disturbance; he gave the officer a glass of lemon soda, but nothing stronger. Mr. ACTON to Roundsman RIGGS, the complainant—"He has the best of you on sarsaparilla this time; but watch him; we're suspicious of bar-rooms."....Sergt. RICE, of Capt. JACOBS' precinct, made formal complaint against Patrolman CHARLES M. BURR for wearing his pantaloons while in bed. The defendant admitted this violation of the sanitary rules, but said that, seeing others of his squad in bed in like condition, he had thoughtlessly lain down before taking off his pantaloons. Mr. ACTON—"Never mind what other officers do; don't go to bed with your boots on."....Mrs. SARAH JANE EMMET, of No. 10 Sixth-avenue, made affidavit against Patrolman JOHN BRANNICK, of the Fifteenth Precinct, alleging that, on the evening of Oct. 15, without provocation, the officer struck her son JOHN, whom she had sent to a grocery on an errand. The complainant failed to put in an appearance, and the officer's statement was taken, showing that a number of mischievous boys had kindled a bonfire in the street, and that, after he had dispersed them twice or thrice, he drew his baton to frighten them, and, in swinging it, accidentally struck Mrs. EMMETT's son in the back.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHAEL KANE, having been detained in the Eighteenth Precinct Police-station, while inebriated on the night of the 15th instant, and having been taken to Jefferson Market Police Court on the morning of the 16th, there demanded his money of Patrolman WILLIAM BARNES, of the Eighteenth Precinct, but the officer professed to know nothing of any money that KANE might have had. Sergeant GARLAND, of the Court Squad, not liking the appearance of the case, preferred a charge against Officer BARNES, and the accused introduced testimony showing that one of KANE's friends had taken his money for safe-keeping, without making the fact known to BARNES. Defence complete.

Mr. ROBERT W. JOHNSTON, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, obeyed the Commissioners' subpena and made oath that Patrolman DAVID SULLIVAN had neglected to appear against a prisoner, and that, therefore, the court had been constrained to release him from custody. The officer pleaded a sore finger. Mr. ACTON—"We'll take care of that finger."

Patrolman ALFRED ECKERMAN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, an officer who has had barely time to pass Inspector LEONARD's School of Instruction, was arraigned on two charges—one being that he had spent two hours in a house in De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, during post hours. This will prove fatal.

Patrolman McAULIFFE, of Capt. HEDDEN's force, went out, one evening, perfectly sober, and having driven a gang of loungers from a corner on Ninth-avenue, went to a place in Tenth-avenue and ordered a glass of sarsaparilla. A woman passed out a tumbler two-thirds full of a liquid, which he drank on an empty stomach, and which deprived him of consciousness within fifteen minutes. Mr. ACTON—"Don't you know that you have no right to drink anything while on post? You will not have another chance to drink loafers' milk on police time." The offence is fatal.

RESIGNATIONS.

Patrolman JAMES WOODS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, having attended the School of Instruction nearly a month, learned enough of police business to suffice, and resigned....Patrolman FRANCIS CLARK, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, having absented himself one day without leave, resigned rather than appear before the Commissioners....Patrolman DAVID BROOKS, of the Twentieth Precinct, not having been found on his post from 9 to 10 P. M., on the 12th of November, and having failed to obey one of Chief Clerk HAWLEY's orders, resigned rather than appear for trial.

TRIALS NEXT WEEK.

Tuesday next being election day, the force will, as usual, perform double duty, and as Wednesday will find the men nearly exhausted, the Commissioners have thought it prudent to postpone next week's trials to Friday, Dec. 8.

Disastrous Fire in State-Street—Another Cotton Storehouse Consumed—A Metropolitan Fireman Killed—Loss Estimated at $700,000.

The large five-story cotton warehouse at No. 15 State-street, extending from Pearl-street to Bridge, was destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, and THOMAS IRWIN, of No. 265 William-street, a member of Metropolitan Fire Engine No. 4, was killed. The fire, which had undoubtedly been smouldering in cotton-bales many hours, and perhaps two or three days, was first discovered at about 1 o'clock, and then it was observed that the iron window-shutters on the building were red hot. Of course, the Fire Department, which was on the spot with the Metropolitan's usual promptness, could do nothing toward staying the flames; nevertheless they made an effort, and were hard at work on the State-street front at 2 o'clock, when the beams supporting the floors gave way under the enormous load of cotton that they bore, and the walls of the warehouse suddenly fell, burying IRWIN and severely injuring several firemen and policemen. The firemen, who at the time supposed that several of their number had been buried under the ruins, went immediately to the work of removing the wreck, and shortly thereafter they dug IRWIN's body out and took it to the New-street Police-station. It had been terribly mutilated, having been severed, as it is presumed, and crushed by an iron window-shutter. IRWIN was a bar-tender at JOHNSTON's Hope House, in Chatham-street. Among the persons who were wounded were Sergeant Young and Patrolman Snider, Farley and Moran, of Capt. Warlow's Precinct, and Michael Whalen, of Metropolitan Engine No. 12 Michael O'Hearn, of Engine No. 9, and Edward Clark, of Engine No. 9. All but Sergeant Young were taken to the New-York Hospital; he went to the New-street Police-station, and was able to attend to his duties yesterday. The storehouse, which was occupied by Mr. CHARLES SQUIRES, was owned by Mr. JOHN STEWART.

A large part of the property that was on storage in the building belonged to the United States Government, as follows: 1,126 bales of cotton, 18 bales of hemp, 258 boxes of clothing, a large amount of copper and iron. There was no insurance on any of this merchandise, which was valued at $300,000. The following named gentlemen owned the remainder of the property on storage:

S. Wallace & Co., 66 bales of cotton; Wilson, Gibson & Co., 93 bales; Swepson, Menhall & Co., 62 bales; S. R. & E. Stone, 52 bales; T. Aiken, 295 bales; Dennis Perkins, 46 bales; Mr. Dibble, 12 bales; R. Atkinson & Co., 94 bales; R. Graves, 11 bales; McCoil & Frith, 40 bales; A. Schaffer, 61 bales; Voorhees & Garrison, 82 bales; Glasson & Co., 51 bales, D. & B. Benrimo, 72 bales cotton and 91 cases tobacco; J. C. Havemeyer, 659 cases tobacco; Hiald & Miller, 106 cases; Kremelberg & Co., 142 cases; G. S. Hart, 59 cases; B. Casserly, 58 hogsheads; Raynes Brothers, 21 hogsheads; F. Probst, 102 bags wool.

Nearly all of these goods were insured in city insurance offices; but at the close of business yesterday no complete list of insurances had been made up.

Mr. JOHN STEWART, owner of the building destroyed, was insured for $30,000 in the London and Liverpool Insurance Office. The loss is about $50,000.

The following is a list of the insurances as far as they have been made known:

Morris	$15,000	Humboldt	$10,000
Yonkers	5,000	Howard	5,000
Washington	10,000	Greenwich	15,000
Sterling	5,000	People's	1,000
Standard	5,000	Guardian	5,000
Market	10,000	Market	28,000
Merchants'	5,000	Am. Exchange	5,000
Metropolitan	20,000	Harmony	10,000
Long Island	6,500	Continental	15,000
Lorillard	10,000	City	5,000
Clinton	15,000	Citizens'	14,000
International	26,000	Etna, Hartford	10,000
Total			$245,400

The Adriatic, Phenix and Resolute Insurance Companies are also losers.

There are also insurances for $50,000 or $60,000 in Boston offices.

There was yet fire in the cotton bales late yesterday afternoon that no cataract could quench, and as the only way to save the entire mass of cotton from destruction was to remove it piecemeal, the fire insurance companies employed a large force of laborers to remove it to the Battery. There can but be a large amount of salvage on the cotton, as it lies in one vast pile, the centre of which is probably intact. The warehouse, which was within a stone's throw of the extensive warehouses in Bridge-street, that were recently consumed, was one of the strongest and largest in the city. It was considered very safe, and fire was carefully guarded against. No lighted cigar or pipe was allowed to be carried in the building; and all lanterns were lighted in the office and not blown out until they were taken into the street. Mr. EDWARDS, superintendent of the warehouse, went through the building on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and at that time everything appeared to be secure.

The loss is variously estimated at from $400,000 to $700,000, and, in view of the probable salvage, the first figures may be regarded as nearest the truth. This is the fourth great fire that has occurred in this city this year, as is supposed, from spontaneous combustion of cotton, and, in view of the frequency of these cotton fires, the New-York Board of Underwriters recently adopted the following resolutions:

First—That cotton be rated specially hazardous, and that companies be recommended to alter all policies hereafter issued to that effect.

Second—That buildings in which cotton is stored be subjected to the extra charge for picking, whether such picking be done in the building or on the sidewalk.

Third—That the Committee on Surveys be directed to make such regulation for the picking of cotton as may be ascertained to be necessary.

This action of the insurance companies will have the effect, it is presumed, of excluding cotton from the government warehouses, and incidentally induce the free warehouse-keepers to make arrangements by which cotton may be stored by itself, and properly protected from fire.

Young IRWIN's body was taken to his late abode, in William-street, yesterday afternoon, and an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

National Convention of Miners.

It is proposed to call together the prominent miners, capitalists and others interested in developing the mineral resources of the country, with the desire to establish a comity of action, which it is hoped will lead to the increased strength and vigor of mining interests generally. In pursuance of this a committee met at the Astor House on Friday afternoon, PETER COOPER, Esq., in the chair. The President of the committee read the names of over a hundred gentlemen, prominent citizens of this and other cities, which he proposed should be added to the list of those to be summoned to the convention, and as additional members of committee, which were accepted. An Executive Committee was then named, composed of Hon. Frank Fuller, G. E. Currie, J. L. Douglass, E. A. Stansbury, Walter E. Lawton, G. B. Satterlee, Wm. Bond and Abram S. Hewitt, Esqs.

The Chairman then announced that the convention would meet, probably, in about a fortnight, due notice of which would be given. The meeting then adjourned.

Memorial Meeting of the Friends of Wm. Vincent Wallace.

A CONCERT TO BE GIVEN ON THE 14TH OF DECEMBER.

The third meeting of the friends of the late WM. VINCENT WALLACE was held at Harrison's Irving Hall, yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, MAX MARETZEK in the chair.

Mr. REMACK, the Secretary, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were adopted.

Mr. REMACK said he had received answers from all the artists invited, and they had all accepted. Miss KELLOGG will sing; Miss PHILLIPS also. Tickets are now ready for distribution.

Mr. HARRISON, on behalf of the Concert Committee, reported progress and announced the following

PROGRAMME

as the one suggested for the concert:

INTRODUCTION.

Funeral March—"Eroica," Symphony No. 3..Beethoven. Full Orchestra.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture—"Lurline."..................Wallace. Orchestra.
2. Barcarole—"Lurline."..................Wallace. Mr. Wm. Castle.
3. Fantasia for Piano—"Maritana."..................Wallace. Mr. Richard Hoffman.
4. Song—"Happy Birdling," with Flute Obligato..................Wallace. Miss Kellogg. Mr. J. A. Kyle, flute; Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, piano.
5. "Holy Father,"—Lurline..................Wallace. Mr. S. C. Campbell.
6. A—"Ave Maria," B—Finale 2d Act, } Lurline..................Wallace. Chorus by the Mendelssohn Union, Mr. Wm. Berge, Conductor.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture—"Maritana."..................Wallace. Orchestra.
2. Song—"Alas! those chimes so sweetly stealing,"—Maritana..................Wallace. Miss Adelaide Phillips.
3. Fantasia for Piano.................. Wallace. Mr. S. B. Mills.
4. Song—"'Tis the Harp in the Air,"—Maritana..................Wallace. Miss Kellogg.
5. National Song and Chorus"..................Wallace. "The Flag of Our Union." Liederkranz Society, Arion Society, Harmonic Society, Mendelssohn Union, New-York Sing Academy.

Mr. MARETZEK moved that the programme be adopted.

Mr. THOMAS suggested that there might be a difficulty in regard to the harpist, who is engaged in the "African" opera, which will be played that evening in Brooklyn.

The whole subject was left with the committee.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. POND reported that the Subscription Committee had issued the following

CIRCULAR.

THE LATE WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE.

The death of this eminent composer, after a long and painful illness, during which the fruits of years of arduous labor were completely exhausted, has called forth expressions of universal regret, and has led to friendly inquiries into the circumstances of his widow and children. The result of these inquiries is the formation of a committee to receive subscriptions and to create a fund for the benefit of his widow and children and to erect a suitable monument to his memory, a Grand Memorial Concert will be given at the Academy of Music, on the 14th of December, 1865.

The undersigned were appointed under the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to afford every friend of the late W. V. WALLACE in the United States an opportunity of showing his love and respect for his memory, a notification be made through the papers that subscriptions will be received for the objects expressed in the above resolutions, by Wm. Hall & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Scharfenberg & Luis, Steinway & Sons, J. Schuberth & Co., Beer & Schirmer, and by the Treasurer, William A. Pond.

In pursuance of the duties thus imposed on us, we solicit the warm and active coöperation of our friends and the friends and admirers of the late W. V. WALLACE, in collecting and forwarding to either of the undersigned, subscriptions, in whatever amounts, to increase the "Wallace Fund," for the purposes above alluded to.

The fame of WALLACE is closely allied to the Art reputation of America. Here he wrote his greatest works, although the opportunity to produce them here was denied to him; he was a citizen of the country, and his children were born here. It was his intention, had his life been spared, to return and make his home where the happiest and most fruitful years of his life had been spent.

It should be our pride, as it is our duty, to subscribe liberally to the "Wallace Fund," and we feel satisfied that we shall not appeal to our friends or the public in vain. In subscribing to this fund we are but making a slight acknowledgment of the many hours of unqualified delight we have enjoyed while under the spell of his beautiful music.

Again we urge our friends to be active, and to forward to us the results of what should be a labor of love.

Chickering & Sons, Steinway & Sons, Wm. Hall & Son, Wm. A. Pond & Co., Scharfenberg & Luis, Beer & Schirmer, J. Schuberth & Co.

WM. A. POND, Treasurer.

This and a private letter accompanying the same, have been sent to 250 music-houses throughout the country.

Mr. OLIVER DITSON, of Boston, sent the following letter and donation:

BOSTON, Nov. 27, 1865.

W. A. Pond, Esq., Treasurer of the "Wallace Memorial Concert Fund:"

DEAR SIR: As I cannot be present at the concert to be given in aid of the above fund, permit me the unfeigned pleasure of sending as my representative the inclosed check. Yours very truly, OLIVER DITSON.

Mr. HARRISON reported that tickets were selling well; that twenty-eight private boxes are sold, the front row of the balcony is entirely sold, and some $1,500 worth of tickets are already out. Tickets will be for sale with reserved seats on Monday, and admission tickets are sold everywhere.

On motion of Mr. REMACK, the committee adjourned until Saturday next, at 3 o'clock.

The Otero Murder.

ARREST OF ANOTHER OF THE ALLEGED ASSASSINS.

The following dispatch was received here yesterday afternoon:

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 2.

A man was arrested here to-day by Detective WONDERLY, of Brooklyn, who gives the name of CHARLES COMBY alias Charles Mercier, charged with being one of the murderers of Mr. OTERO, in Brooklyn, a few days since. He leaves for New-York this afternoon.

The man arrested by Detective WONDERLY is supposed to be the person who was in company with GONZALES on the day preceding the murder. On the following day this man called at the Hotel de Barcelona, in Bleecker-street, and inquired for Señor OTERO, but on being told that he had been murdered he left the hotel hastily and escaped from the city. PELLICIER's confession, it will be remembered, implicated a third party, and there is but little doubt that the prisoner is the man. He is a barber by occupation, and this fact may account for a couple of razors being found near the body of the murdered man, and which had evidently been used in consummating the tragedy. The prisoner will probably arrive here this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

Construction of Contracts—Important Opinion by the General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 30., 1865.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Underhill vs. *The North American Kerosene Gaslight Company.*—This case came up on appeal from a judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff for seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars, in October, 1863. It had been tried twice before a referee and twice on appeal argued before the General Term. The facts of the case are, that, on the 4th of January, 1859, the company desired estimates on some pipes for the manufacture of kerosene oil, called "meerschaums," which they proposed to build of iron or brick. For that purpose a specification and some drawings were prepared for the proposals of mechanics. In those specifications the company desired 27 "meerschaums" to be constructed thereunder, of brick, deliverable at different times, prior to the first day of July, 1859. After specifying that eight (the remainder of the twenty-seven,) were to be delivered on the first day of July, the specifications contained the following clause: "any number at our option," and then continued, "in addition to the above we wish estimates for the same number of iron 'meerschaums' to be delivered as above." It then proceeded with a description of the iron ones so desired. The plaintiff, as one of the mechanics to whom these plans and specifications were delivered for proposal, concluded to make an estimate for 26 or 27 of the "meerschaums." On the 10th of January, 1859, he wrote a proposal to the company to the effect that he would contract to construct 26 or 27 of the brick "meerschaums" for $1,650 each, or 26 or 27 of the iron ones for $1,850. They were to be constructed in accordance with the first plan and specification, dated Jan. 4, 1859, and to be delivered at such date, and in such numbers as the company might specify within the next sixty-five days. On the same day the Secretary and acting business man of the company assents to the proposition of the plaintiff, and wrote to him to that effect. The plaintiff constructed seven "meerschaums," each of twenty-five tons capacity, and made one of one hundred tons as an experiment. The company failed subsequently, did not pay their notes, and went into insolvency. The plaintiff was left with a large amount of manufactured iron on hand, and had gone to great expense to carry out the contract. The cost of each "meerschaum" was $1,020, which allowed to the plaintiff a profit of $830 on each machine, amounting in all on the twenty left unmanufactured, of $16,600.

The plaintiff brought his action to recover those damages. On the first trial, the referee found all the facts in favor of the plaintiff, excepting he held that by the written memorandum subjoined to the specification, the option of any number of the "meerschaums" to be delivered was reserved to the company, and constituted one of the terms of the contract, and in stopping the work the defendants did what they had a right to do, and were not responsible for the damages sustained by the plaintiff on the work not executed but contracted to be done. From this report the plaintiff took an appeal to the General Term, who, in February term, 1862, reversed the judgment, holding that the proposal of the plaintiff in making his estimate to the company to build twenty-six or twenty-seven "meerschaums," and in adding the clause, "all the above to be in accordance with first plan and specification, dated 4th inst., and to be delivered at such dates and in such numbers as you may specify within the next sixty-five days," proposed a variance from the terms named by the defendants in respect to the option. That the offer was to build the whole number mentioned, giving the defendants sixty-five days within which they are required to specify the dates and numbers of the deliveries. To this proposition made by the plaintiff the defendants reply in writing on the same day and "assent to the proposition and terms therein made." This, therefore, constituted an agreement for twenty-seven "meershaums," the variation in the contract proposed by the plaintiff was assented to by the defendants. After the reversal the cause was tried a second time before the same referee, and on the new trial a great deal of testimony was taken and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $16,600, on which judgment was entered for the amount before stated. From this latter judgment the defendants took an appeal to the General Term, and the cause was again argued during the present term by Mr. Samuel E. Lyon for the company, who were appellants, and Mr. D. McMahon, for the plaintiff, who was respondent. Yesterday the General Term delivered their decision affirming the judgment with costs.

The following is the

OPINION OF LEONARD, J.

The contract between the parties remains substantially as it appeared when the case was before the General Term on a former occasion. (36 Barb. R., 354, 356.) The specification or writing whereby the Gas Company invite proposals is rather indefinite as to the option which they claim; still, I incline to the opinion that the option, as expressed in the said invitation, reserves the right to increase, and not diminish, the whole number of meerschaums to be manufactured. The Gas Company name five dates or times for the delivery of a definite number, amounting in all to twenty-seven, and then invite an estimate for the same number of iron meerschaums, to be delivered, as above. There is nothing to indicate that they wished an option to change the number deliverable at the several dates specified. Whatever meaning the Gas Company have intended to attach to the option, the plaintiff, in his answer, makes it specific and certain. He makes his estimate for 26 or 27 meerschaums of the two different descriptions required, and then adds: "*All* the above to be in accordance as first plan and specifications, and to be delivered at such dates and in such numbers as you may specify within the next 65 days." Here the option relates only to the dates and numbers of the several deliveries. There is no option as to the whole number, except that it is not stated whether there shall be 26 or 27. The defendants assent to the proposition and terms named. All the other questions related to the facts as found, so far as anything was argued before us. The evidence sustains the facts as found in any opinion. The chief question was whether the parties agreed to cancel or abandon this contract. The agents of the Gas Company testify to facts tending to show that the plaintiff consented to cancel or abandon the contract in consideration that the company would give him whatever other work they might have to be done, and that the company furnished the plaintiff the work. The plaintiff puts an entirely different construction upon the new agreement. According to his evidence, there were some propositions, never amounting, however, to an agreement, to change the written contract. No new agreement was ever reduced to writing, and the old contract in writing was never surrendered, although the plaintiff was asked to do so. This last fact has a very strong bearing on the subject. If a new agreement had been made, it seems most probable that the old one in writing would have actually been canceled or surrendered. The rule of damages is correct. The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

Samuel E. Lyon for appellant; D. McMahon for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Rosalie V. Desiles *vs.* Samuel Cline; see memorandum with the clerk. Samuel Greggory *vs.* Benaiah G. Stokes, et al.; motion to vacate; the order of arrest denied, without costs to either party. Wm. Demuth *vs.* Oscar C. Quick, et al.; motion to continue the injunction denied, with $10 costs. James McLoughlin *vs.* Francis Jenks; motion denied, without costs, unless the defendant desire to file exceptions, in which case he may be allowed to do so on payment of $10 costs of motion. Charles Brown *vs.* Andrew Hohlker; motion denied, with $7 costs. James McDuff, &c., *vs.* Charles Lancken, &c.; motion to continue injunction denied, with $10 costs. Frederika Bender *vs.* Albert Comstock; motion granted, with liberty to plaintiff to amend his complaint or summons on paying $7 costs. Petit Jean *vs.* Georgiana M. Bate; see memorandum with the clerk. The papers in the above cases are on file in the clerk's office.

By Justice McCunn.

John Kirwan *vs.* James Cregan; referred to a referee to hear, &c. Sarah McGrau *vs.* Wm. McGrau; referred to a referee to hear and determine, &c. Thomas Wigley *vs.* Louis Ballenberg; motion granted. Rachel Schofield *vs.* Dennis Schofield; motion granted, and report of referee confirmed.

Court of General Sessions.

The following cases were disposed of at the November term of this court:

Wm. Martin, grand larceny; State Prison one year. Charles Jurrett, burglary third degree; State Prison one year. Francis Rieley, burglary third degree; State Prison five years. Ann Burns, forgery fourth degree; suspended. Edward Parson, forgery fourth degree; suspended. Wm. Thomas, forgery fourth degree; suspended. Mary Martin, attempted grand larceny; State Prison two years. Thomas Lynch, assault with dangerous weapon; State Prison three years and six months. Louis Renoda, Louisa Renoda, grand larceny; not guilty. John Hoctor, Patrick Hoctor, robbery first degree; not guilty. Sarah Fox, attempted grand larceny; suspended. Albert Selzer, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary six months. Jacob Keiler, grand larceny; State Prison two years. John R. Blaer, attempted grand larceny; suspended. James Clarkson, attempted grand larceny; State Prison two years. Carl Mills, attempted grand larceny; State Prison two years and six months. George Seroud, attempted grand larceny; State Prison two years and six months. George Clarke, attempted grand larceny; State Prison two years and six months. James Dougherty, grand larceny; not guilty. Gottfried Luckhart, grand larceny; not guilty. Wm. Foster, grand larceny; State Prison three years. George Dupont, attempted grand larceny; State Prison two years. Adam Joseph Williams, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary six months. John McNamee, assault with dangerous weapon; State Prison two years. Edward Kelly, attempted grand larceny; suspended. John L. Meyers, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months. John Wright, petit larceny; City Prison six months. John Hurty, grand larceny; not guilty. Frederick Hugiay, grand larceny; not guilty. Eliza Howard, grand larceny; not guilty. Michael Jeeney, grand larceny; not guilty. Charles O'Neill, burglary, third degree; not guilty. Daniel O'Brien, burglary, third degree; not guilty. James O'Neill, burglary, third degree; not guilty. Michael Fox, assault with dangerous weapon; suspended. Francis Von Glahu, attempted grand larceny; suspended. Wm. Campbell, grand larceny; State Prison three years. Ann Brown, grand larceny; State Prison two years. Wm. Buckley, petit larceny from person; Penitentiary one year. Francis Lawrence, grand larceny; not guilty. James Hughes, assault and battery, attempt to kill; not guilty. Catharine Regan, grand larceny; not guilty. John Wallace, assault, with intention of bodily harm; suspended. John Williams, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary one year. Frederick Boehm, assault, with intention of bodily harm; suspended. Daniel Wail, manslaughter, fourth degree, State Prison two years. George Merryweather, assault and battery; fine of six cents. Richard D. Harris, forgery, fourth degree; suspended. Theodore F. Rockwell, attempted grand larceny; suspended. Wm. Keefe, murder, second degree; State Prison for life. James Williams, attempted grand larceny; suspended. Peter H. Young, assault and battery; fine of six cents. John Clark, assault, with intention of bodily harm; fine of $50. John Williams, grand larceny; State Prison four years and six months; Charles H. Bates, grand larceny; not guilty. John L. Johnson, attempt at burglary in third degree; State Prison two years and six months. John Barry, assault, with intention of bodily harm; Penitentiary one year; Mary Gray, attempted grand larceny; suspended. Robert Parker, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months. Lewis Speiss, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months and fined $100. Charles Brown, attempted burglary in third degree; not guilty. Edward Charlton, attempted grand larceny; suspended. Robert Coughlin, grand larceny; not guilty. Thomas Williams, assault and battery, with intent to kill; not guilty. Thomas Williams, assault, with intent to kill; not guilty. Hannah Stafford, grand larceny; not guilty. Margaret Baker, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months. John Foley, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary one year. Caroline Armstrong, grand larceny; State Prison five years. Patrick Thompson, attempt at petit larceny from person; State Prison two years. George Newton, grand larceny; not guilty. Samuel Work, assault and grand larceny; Penitentiary one year. James McGrath, Wm. Dermott, petit larceny from person; suspended. Charles Fisher, grand larceny; State Prison three years. Patrick Cavanagh, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months, fine $100. John Strauss, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary one year. Charles Jones, grand larceny; Penitentiary two years. Wm. H. Clarke, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary one year. Joseph Pool, grand larceny; not guilty. John Tountaun, grand larceny; not guilty. James Cummiskie, assault, with intent of bodily harm; fine of six cents. David Bartlett, burglary, third degree, second offence; suspended. Wm. Ryder, assault and battery; suspended. Charles Allen, grand larceny; State Prison two years. Wm. Long, assault, with intent of bodily harm; suspended. John Tillman, rape; State Prison 20 years.

SUMMARY.

State Prison for life, 1; for twenty years, 1; for five years, 2; for four years and six months, 1; for three years and six months, 1; for three years, 3; for two years and six months, 4; for two years, 9; for one year, 2; Penitentiary for two years, 1; for one year, 7; for six months, 5; for six months and fine of $100, 2; City Prison for six months, 1; tried and acquitted, 25; sentence suspended, 20; fined $50, 1; fined six cents, 3. Total, 89.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

ASSAULTING A CITY MARSHAL.

Jacob Morleigh was charged with assaulting John Contrell, a city Marshal. It appears that the marshal, in the discharge of his duty, had occasion to levy on some property, and this gave offence to the defendant. Sunday, a week ago, as Mr. Contrell was standing in front of Gunther's saloon, in the Bowery, waiting for a friend, defendant came up and pushed against him, and asked if his name was Contrell. Complainant replied that it was. "Ah," said defendant, "you put me out of a room a short time ago." Witness said, "if I did, I don't know." He replied, "you did;" then he was struck at. The Marshal whistled for his friend, who came down stairs, when they left, and had gone about a block, when defendant struck him, and knocked him in the gutter. Mr. John Slidell, the friend of complainant, said it was a brutal and cowardly assault. After the Marshal got up he was chased and again knocked down, and when a policeman appeared the assailant attempted to escape in a Second-avenue car. The defendant, who was very respectably dressed as well as intelligent, offered no evidence in mitigation of punishment and none as to character. On being found guilty he was remanded.

ONLY A JOKE.

James J. Sullivan fell asleep in a bar-room, with $20 in his pocket. Hugh Cusick, a likely-looking young fellow, and an acquaintance of Sullivan's, thought he would practice on his friend as a sort of experimental joke. He found no difficulty in getting into the sleeper's pocket without disturbing him, and robbing him of his $20. Several days afterward Sullivan found out who had robbed him, and Cusick was arrested. As soon as he was taken to court he admitted the robbery, restored the money, said it was only done in a joke, to show how wrong it was for a man to fall asleep in a bar-room with money in his pocket. Complainant believed the story of the accused, and begged a suspension of judgment. Judgment was suspended, but Mr. Cusick was informed that he himself must be taught a lesson, and that was, if again caught teaching fellow-citizens lessons in this manner, he might be sent to the Penitentiary.

HOW PICKPOCKETS WORK AT PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

James Thompson, English, aged 28, who said he had only been a few weeks in this country, was charged by Detective W. G. Elder with attempted pocket-picking. Witness said: I am officer of the Metropolitan Police, attached to the detective force; on Tuesday, the 28th of November, I arrested the prisoner, who gave the name of Thompson, at Niblo's Theatre; the prisoner came out, all fixed up as professionals usually are when they mean to "work," having a shawl over his arm to conceal what the hand was doing beneath; I immediately suspected something wrong, although I had never seen the man before; he fixed his attention on an old lady and gentleman and went up to the lady and had his hand either in her pocket or the folds of her dress where the pocket is.

Court—How long had you watched him?

Witness—Fifteen minutes; this was the first person he had operated, and I did not think it proper to let him attempt to operate on others; as soon as I arrested him, he made an effort to get away and his companions tried to break my hold; I have not the least doubt but the lady was assaulted with intent to steal. The accused was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET.

Nacio Vbarfe, aged 25, a Spaniard, was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Catharine Schultz at the entrance of the German Theatre in the Bowery. Witness said: I did not lose anything, but I had a few stamps in my pocket and pocket-book; I was going into the theatre and the prisoner pressed up against me; there was quite a crowd, and an opening being made I made a sudden turn and something stopped me, and I looked down and saw the fellow's hand in my pocket, and that I was dragging him; the mouth of the pocket was small, and he could not get his hand out.

Officer Louis Smith said: Prisoner and two associates came into the entrance of the theatre, and worked through the crowd, and the other two were "covering" for him.

Counsel—How large is the hall?

Witness—The hall is about forty feet deep; they worked up to the door of the theatre, and past the ticket-office, and were again working back in the crowd, when complainant charged the prisoner with attempting to pick her pocket.

Counsel—You speak of the prisoner "working," what do you mean by that?

Witness—The prisoner was pushing his way through the crowd and making a jam; he held over his head a bill, but the other hand was kept down out of sight, and his two associates kept up with him and so covered his person that you couldn't see what the hand was doing. That's what I call "working."

Guilty—Penitentiary three months and fined $25.

A CAR PICKPOCKET.

John Seymour, well known to the police as a "swell-mobsman," was charged with stealing a scarf pin from the cravat of Mr. Thomas S. Byers. Witness said: After spending the evening in Vestry-street, I went in an Eighth-avenue car with some friends to go home; before we got to Spring-street we noticed the movements of the prisoner and his associates, and suspected they were thieves; they kept jogging up against us all the time; at Hammond-street my friend whispered to me that he was afraid we would get robbed, and then said loud enough to be heard, "It is getting warm here, let's go on the platform;" this was said as an excuse to get rid of the prisoner and his companions; one of the fellows with Seymour said, "That is so," and they followed us out to the platform; as soon as I got there Seymour was driven against me, when he whipped the pin out of my scarf and passed it to his associate, who jumped off the car with it and escaped; another fellow, as soon as I took hold of the prisoner, shoved us both off the car, but I held on to him.

Prisoner—If the court please, I'm entirely innocent of this charge; I was knocked off the car myself.

Court—That was just what you were on the car for; that is your branch of the business to get up a disturbance, then commit a robbery and be knocked off the car so that you may have a chance to escape. Guilty—Penitentiary six months and fined $50.

AN UNRELIABLE DETECTIVE.

Lawrence Murphy, a bartender for Mr. John Hay liquor dealer, was charged with embezzling money from his employer. Complainant said he had no doubt but that he had been robbed of hundreds of dollars, and suspecting the prisoner he caused a watch to be placed on him on Monday morning last. It is the rule in that house to make hourly returns of the sales. Prisoner was on duty from 5 in the morning until 8¾ o'clock, nearly four hours. During that time a gallon of whisky was sold, of which no return was made. The excuse set up was that it was a neglect on the part of defendant to enter it in the books, but the money was in the till. On the other hand, the man who had been employed to see what money was drawn, instead of doing that, guessed at the number of drinks that had been drank, and then guessed at the money that should have been drawn and in the till. Under these circumstances an acquittal had to be rendered Positive, not guessing, testimony is received by a court.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 2—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Emily A. Cudby, of Troy; Mrs. Brown, Miss Mary Jane and Elizabeth Allen, Benj. P. and B. G. Blakewell, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; James Hawsbrow, James A. Daniels, W. G. Levy, W. A. Smith, of Montreal, H. Scott, S. S. Mathews, H. J. Galbrath, John C. Thompson, Mr. Fitzgerald, Lawrence Buckley, Mr. Notman, H. S. Geary, F. S. Boworth, Mrs. Richards, T. S. Salmon, M. C. Bruse, W. P. Hill, with others in the steerage.

In Steamship Guiding Star, for New Orleans.—J. L. Wallace, wife, child and servant, Mrs. E. A. Taylor, two children and servant, W. E. Bliss, Wm. H. Wisdom, wife and four children, R. Bartmann, wife and child, Mrs. Hentz and child, R. Lewy, Jacob Loewenstein, Mrs. A. O. Barnett, Mrs. Charles Vincent, B. R. Pitt, A. Le Duc, Mrs. J. E. Hulbert, Charles W. Hewison, Frank Agramonte, Abraham Hochstedter, Charles L. Wilder, of Lancaster, Mass.; George Boese, T. A. James, S. W. Wren, John V. Wren, Mark Hoyt, William Webb, Mrs. L. L. Biggins and child, Mrs. Matilda Redker, John Sickles, Mrs. Sheppard and daughter, A. B. Wyckoff, Miss Kate Cleveland, Miss Sarah Cleveland, Joseph Jonas, Mrs. Lime Catlin, child and servant, W. Kimber, N. Padenheimer, Mrs. Daschem, Miss A. M. Haight, B. Brown, S. L. Boyd, J. W. Harris, J. W. Lamson, Mrs. Matilda Fielding and child, Mrs. Bella Jonas and child, Peter Lawrence, Jas. D. Wasson, Jr., Sylvester Crooks, John F. Banker, A. Classon, John Bayley, J. H. McCloud, Mrs. W. D. Dimenk, Miss Bullock, Mr. McGaffey, Andrew Sweatling, P. F. Dunn, Thomas W. Dawbee, Joseph Chanz, Philip McAvoy, Richard Fitzpatrick, John Christian Brock, M. L. Murphy, two Sisters of Charity, Miss E. E. Floyd, Frank E. Parker, Oscar Renton, William A. Baker, Francis Battelle, Eugene Sampson, Mrs. H. N. Caldwell, L. H. de Gohren, James A. Kinlay, Andrew J. Crouse, Edward E. Mooney, Miss Louise Enrich, Miss Catharine Kiggings, W. M. Claugher, John Enrich, Barton Barnard, R. B. Boyton, Andrew Isaacs, Louis Roctein, Miss Honora M. Devine, Marcus Navarre, Martin Kelly, Manuel Cohen, Mrs. Caroline Walton, Miss Pauline Hersch, Mrs. J. B. Hanlon, August Hersch, Gustave Hersch, John Hanlon, Edward V. Skilley, Miss Rosa Skilley, Miss Mary Skilley, Thomas B. Delevan, wife and servant, W. B. Cristie and lady, Thomas A. Darley.

In steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—W. Blake, H. Haversham, C. Orff, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Edgar Regan and daughter, Mrs. Frisbie, Mrs. E. R. Foster, J. H. Mount, David Jackson, P. W. Vandewater, P. W. Williams, E. J. Roude, E. G. Fitzpatrick, Andrew Brown, Mary Larkin, Chas. Van Zandt, F. B. Schafer, Geo. W. Barker, J. L. Hathhorn, D. R. Reed, D. Meyer, Thos. Ruger, Wm. Morris, D. N. Scott, P. R. Wilkins, J. C. Charles, Stephen Farrelly, Lewis Alford, D. Hoey, Martin Rogers, Wm. Dunning, Chas. Devoe, Oliver Bennett, W. L. Warren, S. Hodgson, J. Covey, Thomas A. Powers, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Flandman and maid, Mrs. S. A. Thompson, Mrs. C. W. Dennis, Mrs. Herriott and child, W. W. Clarke, Clarence Bryant, lady and child, C. H. Foster and wife, Mrs. J. G. Clarke and son, Mrs. M. Adams, Isaac Eppingham, O. G. Rogers, Capt. J. K. Russell and wife, W. Whitier, J. J. Kelly, D. S. Copeland, R. S. Norton, W. H. Blackman, E. T. Jordan, T. J. Curlee, Louis Fellows, and lady, Miss Fellows, Mrs. L. H. Vaughn, A. W. Ketcham, wife and son, W. O. Pettis, G. H. Kendal, J. M. Sickels, C. Jordan, Mr. Batteby, wife and maid; J. E. Wilder, Wm. Mason, John Marshall, E. P. Rogers, W. O. Credy, J. B. Alexander, Wm. Watson, Robert Saussy, J. M. Walker, O. H. Graham, Daniel Titus, Philip Woodbury, Charles Schaffer, Wm. O'Connor, T. J. Millekin, Henry T. Benson, Isaac Lockwood, John R. Smith, besides forty-five in the steerage.

In steamship Neshannock, for New-Orleans.—Chas. Curtis, P. J. Cullinan, E. D. Baker, P. M. Slaughter, D. R. Ames, Miss M. Wight, Miss Bonestell, Jas. Thorne, F. S. Nerit, A. C. White, Wm. Fiske, R. D. Post, W. Montague, J. Q. Truesdale, G. N. Truesdale, E. Murphy, M. T. Coady, H. M. Bradstreet, J. N. Lewis, M. Pohn, Geo. Wilkinson, R. B. Sutton, John W. Major, Miss H. P. Lawrence, W. C. Dixbury, D. B. Sandford, Miss Anna Shute, R. J. Dana, J. M. Skagg, Miss Hart, G. Louis and wife, G. Louis, Jr., C. W. Dustor, wife and servant, Mrs. G. L. Morse, E. K. Johnson and lady, E. G. Merrill, G. De Vere, lady and servant, A. T. Barrows, Fritz Otker and servant, Claude De Wolf, Hortense Childs, Miss Jesson and sister, J. W. Foleg, Wm. Hartlett, Henry Wilkins, E. C. Van Winkle, Chas. J. Sparks, Jonas Sparks, Jr., Geo. Chappel, Aug. White, Fred. Piper and wife, Geo. Marsters and servant.

In steamship Leo, for Savannah.—Miss A. Garner, W. W. Kirby, Miss L. W. Dowd, M. W. Kirby, Miss M. Wheatland, Miss C. Bennis, Miss Henrietta J. Evans, Mrs. Gardner, H. C. Holmes and wife, J. Sullivan, John F. Harrison, R. C. Rowland, Wm. Rowland, L. B. Brown, and 20 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic from Aspinwall—Gen. Sutter and wife, Judge North and family, W. B. Sarnell, Samuel Huse, W. S. Coffin, M. E. Lioman, E. Montes, Mrs. R. Samuels, J. Salshine, J. C. Hawehorne, J. D. Hasker and family, E. R. Rerny and family, W. Bullet and wife, Mr. Hockstein, wife and daughter, F. Boelleau, E. J. Bennett, R. Steinhardt, H. Adler, S. C. Elfelt, W. D. Soshay, E. D. Holbrook, Jas. O'Donohue, Mr. Conners, J. Manahan and wife, Miss J. Morgan, Miss G. S. Sharp, James Beasel, Mrs. Gardiner, George Blake, J. M. Blake, J. O. Evensfield, C. C. Comstock, D. Samuels, S. E. Brooks, Mrs. McElvee, Miss M. Dolan, Miss M. Bruce, W. B. Senn, C. C. Davis, G. L. Chase, C. E. Paine, J. A. Vought, J. M. Sackler, thirteen Sisters; John Hardy, C. Hoffmann, H. Lippencott, J. S. Cunningham, S. J. Bernell, Mrs. M. Ryder, Mrs. J. Alexander, W. L. Hawks, S. E. Smith, Rev. A. M. Fisher, John D. Henney, E. E. Rodolf, T. S. Adee, F. Clalworthy, A. W. Haws, J. W. Salp and wife, M. O'Brien, J. Cady, G. Watson, A. C. Hallowell, wife and child, A. Martin, W. C. Meyer, A. P. Owens, J. H. Riley, E. F. Nye, L. N. Hemden, W. S. Inman and family, B. F. Jones, J. H. Clark and family, P. Small, G. D. Cochrane and family, P. H. Herford, J. H. Small, Mrs. H. Mamerick and 4 children, R. Conell, S. Heidle, Leo V. Cushing, D. Leden, J. Goldsmidt, P. W. Barton, L. Richards and brother, W. Gibson, A. Bennett, R. Dureb, J. Spalding and mother, J. B. Ruggles and wife, Mrs. Burt, James Patterson.

In steamship Vera Cruz, from Vera Cruz, &c.—J. M. Duran, lady, 5 children and servant, Col. Boyer and lady, Lieut. Amouy and lady, Prince Sayh Wittgenstein, F. Gonzales and lady, John Coe, John Morehead, M. Constantine, J. Banes, M. Craig, John Bresgosh, Mrs. Sumner, J. Rodriguez, V. Rodriguez, A. Minah, C. Fernandez, G. W. Fanon.

In steamship Weybosset, from Savannah.—Frank Evans, Mrs. Mary Feuster, Mrs. B. W. Smith, James Barnes, R. Ottman, J. G. Wood, A. Ullman, R. K. Terry, H. Drypolcher, A. Seydel, Mrs. Mary Christie, Edward Carrel.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans.—Capt. A. S. Gardner, F. Baron, Mr. Hyslop, Mrs. Geo. Morris and child, Mrs. Wood and child, M. Johnson, A. Bahn, Wm. Brewster, G. F. Jackson, L. Lefrano, J. M. Lamon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises... 5 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 48 | Gov. Island. 8 37 | Hell Gate... 9 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Gulf Stream, Mount, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow, F. MacDonald; Thomas Foulkes, Morris, St. Johns, Fla., S. Godwin & Co.; Raleigh, Walker, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Flambeau, Eaton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Guiding Star, Berry, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Neshannock, Winchester, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ashland, Morton, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Leo, Merrill, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; Lucy, Clift, Newbern, Murray & Nephew; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Montgomery, Ryder, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Equator, Vevers, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Perit, Delancy, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heinecken & Palmore; Corsica, Le Messuire, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard.

Steamers Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed.

Steamship John Gibson, Kelly, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships El Dorado, Thompson, Apalachicola, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Continent, Wade, Apalachicola, Union Navigation Co.

Barks Maria Henry, Hearn, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver; Agnes C. James, (Br.,) Wetmore, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Hesperus, (Br.,) Waycott, Buenos Ayres, J. Boynton's Son & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Elba, Drisko, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Dunkeld, (Br.,) Crerar, Liverpool, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Hunter, (Br.,) Blagdon, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Firm, (Br.,) Wiley, Liverpool via Wilmington, N. C., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Tito, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Queenstown, Agresti & Co.

Schooners H. W. Mitchell, Cole, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; Jane, Haskell, Providence, Thayer & Sargent; Lucy A. Orcutt, Butler, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; W. H. Mailler, Randall, Elizabethport, G. L. Hatch; Johanna Ward, Ward, Baltimore and Norfolk, M. Bedell; Coast Pilot, Goodale, Key West, A. Abbott; Elizabeth Edwards, Smith, Jacksonville, C. B. Dibble; Benj. Butler, Kinyon, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; John Rose, Fournier, Havana, A. Abbott; Emma Warwick, Gallager, Norwalk, Conn.; Hiawatha, Ingraham, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt.

Sloop Phenix, Shepard, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool Nov. 17, Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 251 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 17, off South Stack, spoke steamship City of Dublin, bound up; 18th, 9 miles E. of Minchiad, steamship Circassian, bound up; same date, 5 miles E. of Kinsall, steamship Africa (supposed.)

Steamship Mariposa, Howes, New-Orleans Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Nov. 26, passed steamship Morning Star, on S. W. Pass Bar; 30th, lat. 33, lon. 70 50, passed brig Naiad, of Bermuda, from Cienfuegos, bound to New-York.

Steamship Vera Cruz, Murray, Vera Cruz Nov. 22, and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney.

Steamship Weybosset, Parish, Savannah Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamship Atlantic, Maury, Aspinwall Nov. 24, at 5 P. M., with passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Victory, Briggs, Liverpool Oct. 24, with mdse. and 398 passengers to David Ogden. Dec. 1, Archibald Cook died of pneumonia. Passed Nantucket 6 days ago; had heavy weather since.

Ship Sardis, (of Boston,) Cox, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. For the first 17 ds. experienced strong gales from N. W. to S. W., and head winds the rest of the passage.

Ship City of Liverpool, (Br.,) Hatfield, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Hewlett & Torrance.

Brig Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Brig Emeline, (Br.,) Penney, St. Johns, N. F., 15 ds., with fish to Bruce & McAuliffe.

Brig Amanda Guion, Wolfe, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton to Pentz Bros.

Brig Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Lingan 29 ds., with coal to G. F. Penniston.

Brig Prairie Rose, Doughty, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 17 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Experienced very heavy weather; lost part of deck load. No date, lat. 25 21, lon. 79 52, spoke ship Caravan, Marshall, from Mobile for Liverpool; reported having experienced a N. E. gale, and was obliged to lay to under close-reefed maintopsail for 5 hours.

Schr. Mary Annie, Crowell, Hudson, for Sandwich, with sand.

Schr. Washington, Chadwick, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. Davidson, Ketchum, James River, Va., for Fairhaven, with oysters.

Schr. Julia D., (Br.,) Pye, Halifax, N. S., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Doughty, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. James Logan, Smith, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Prudence, Coombs, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Ella, Lambert, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Buena Vista, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Ganges, ——, Ellsworth, for Hackensack.

Schr. Mary E. Banks, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Chief, Osborne, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Waterbury, Stamford.

Sailed.

Steamships Europe, City of London, New-York, Louisiana, Quaker City, Wilmington, Ashland, Gulf Stream, Lucy, Ellen S. Terry, Guiding Star, Equator, Neshannock, Montgomery, Flambeau, America, Perit, Leo, San Salvador, Herman Livingston, Raleigh, Hatteras, Mexico, Niagara, Caledonia, Thomas Foulks.

Ship Saybrook.

Bark Pallas.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Arr. steamer Hendrik Hudson, Havana.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The Brem. ship Carl. Otten, which cld. from this port for Leghorn on Nov. 28, when 3 days out encountered a heavy gale, and sustained such damage as obliged her to return for repairs.

QUICK DISPATCH.—The bark Pallas, Capt. Biddle, arrived from Belize, Hond., at this port on Nov. 23, discharged and took in a full cargo, and passed out Sandy Hook on 2d inst. on her return to Belize, having been in port only 9 days. She is one of Mr. Josiah Jex's regular packets.

Spoken, &c.

J. S. H. Crowley—brig, bound S., was passed Nov. 27, lat. 39 10, lon. 71 20.

Plymouth Rock—ship, bound E., was passed Nov. 24, off Nantucket Shoals.

Foreign Ports.

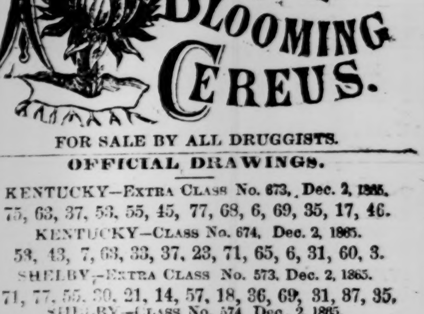
ASPINWALL.—Arr. Nov. 18, steamer Santa Martha, Woodward, New-York; 19th, schr. Maggie Louise, Purney, New-York. Sld. 15th, bark Magdalena, Searle, New-York; 16th, ship Lisben, Curtis, Swan Island.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,

Bounded by Houston and 14th sts., Avenue A and Broadway.

FOR ALDERMAN,

HENRY S. WALLACE.



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 673, Dec. 2, 1865.

75, 63, 37, 53, 55, 45, 77, 68, 6, 69, 35, 17, 46.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 674, Dec. 2, 1865.

58, 43, 7, 63, 33, 37, 23, 71, 65, 6, 31, 60, 3.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 573, Dec. 2, 1865.

71, 77, 55, 30, 21, 14, 57, 18, 36, 69, 31, 87, 35.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 574, Dec. 2, 1865.

24, 66, 17, 53, 21, 16, 65, 43, 5, 34, 59, 39, 56.

Circulars of the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS, Prizes paid in gold. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.